بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ

(In the Name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Most Compassionate.)

PAKISTAN STUDIES

10

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Chapter 1

Ideological Basis of Pakistan

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- Define the term ideology.
- Identify the major sources of Pakistan Ideology.
- Explain the ideology of Pakistan with reference to the basic values of Islam, Muslim reformers and socio-cultural aspects of Muslim India.
- Trace the origins and evolution of Two-Nation Theory, with specific reference to economic and social deprivation of Muslims in India.
- Explain the concept of Pakistan ideology in the light of the pronouncements of Allama Muhammad Iqbalرحمۃاللہعلیہ and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnahرحمۃاللہعلیہ.

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Definition, Sources and Significance of Ideology

The establishment of Pakistan in the subcontinent was a historic event of the 20th century. There was a strong ideology behind this event. The term "ideology" in English is used for the Urdu word "Nazaria".

Ideology

The word "ideology" has been the subject of disagreement among social Intellectuals (Sociologists) in terms of its definition and meaning. Various schools of thought and researchers of different periods have described ideology in their own style. By meaning, ideology refers to thinking or purpose, whereas in the terminological sense, ideology can be defined as:

- The idea, thought and sketch that emerges in mind to bring something into existence is called ideology.
- An outline of thoughts designed to achieve any purpose is called ideology.
- Collective thinking of a nation on a single agenda for a specific purpose is also called ideology.
- Something that unites people and persuades them to try to achieve it, is called ideology.

Ideology implies such a plan or programme that is based on philosophy and thought to solve political, social and cultural issues.

Importance of Ideology

Ideology reflects people's thinking. It keeps nations alive. The ideology explains the national rights and duties of man to each other. Ideology helps to keep the nation united. It gives strength to face all kinds of difficulties to achieve goals. It creates the spirit of striving to achieve the goals and ensures the achievement of the goals. Ideology creates revolution and leads to new ways.

No idea comes into existence immediately, but some events work behind it. Generally speaking, it comes into existence to end the deprivation among the marginalized people of the society. It can also be said that difficult situations and social pressures give rise to ideology and the people suffering from problems in the society become its strength. Just as black people in America and South Africa started the struggle for equal rights, their ideology was to achieve equal rights. Deprivation of basic human rights for a long period of time has given birth to an ideology to achieve equal rights among them. Similarly, because of the cruel behavior of the British and the Hindus, the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent started to struggle for their social and political rights, it created a wave of freedom struggle among the Muslims for a separate homeland and the idea for the separate homeland came into existence. So we can say that behind every theory there are elements like history, traditions, customs, temperament, psychology and religion. These elements highlight the importance of any ideology.

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Meanings of Ideology of Pakistan

The Islamic ideology of life is the foundation of the ideology of Pakistan. The idea of Pakistan refers to the historical context of the South Asian subcontinent, the consciousness of the Muslims that they are different from other nations based on the Islamic ideology of life.

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ once said that the foundation of Pakistan was laid on that very day when the first non-Muslim of sub continent was converted into a Muslim. In the light of the definition of ideology, "The Ideology of Pakistan" was founded on "Islam" and its main purpose was to implement Islam as a cultural, political and economic system.

Pakistan came into being under an ideology which is called "Ideology of Pakistan". The Ideology of Pakistan is like soul in the body of Pakistan, without which, there can be no concept of the existence of Pakistan. During the Pakistan Movement, the Muslims of India consciously struggled to establish an independent Muslim state under an ideology. Definition of the Ideology of Pakistan is given as under:

- The Ideology of Pakistan refers to the attainment of a separate land in which Muslims of the subcontinent can preserve Islamic values and ideals in the light of the Qur'an and Sunnah and spend their lives under the glorious principles of Islam.
- The overall concept of Pakistan Movement and the creation of Pakistan is called Ideology of Pakistan.
- The Ideology of Pakistan is that ideological basis under which the Muslims of the subcontinent struggled for their identity, rights, separate homeland and national welfare.

Sources of Ideology of Pakistan

1. Common Religion

Religion is not just a set of rituals but it affects the entire social life of a nation. In the 19^{th} century, several Hindu movements such as the Arya Samaj and the Brahmo Samaj were born in the Indian subcontinent. Their aim was to spread Hinduism and humiliate Muslims. Pandit Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of Arya Samaj, had crossed all limits. He started a programme called Shudhi, which aimed to forcibly convert non-Hindus into Hindus, i.e. Shudhi (pure according to the Hindu mind). Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the founder of Brahmo Samaj, also used to give anti-Muslim speeches against Muslims. The Congress rule (1937-39) further cemented the idea that it was becoming increasingly difficult for Muslims to preserve their religious identity and recognition in a united India.

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2. Common Political Objectives

Due to common political goals, many nations of the world fought for their freedom. With the arrival of the British, the concept of democracy emerged in the Indian subcontinent, in which the election of government representatives was to be done through voting. In terms of population, Muslims were about a quarter (25%) of the Indian subcontinent, so the share of Muslims in the government was also small. Due to the awareness given by the new political system, the separate identity of Muslims emerged.

3. Common Educational Objectives

Common educational objectives are also the source of a nation's ideology. After occupying the subcontinent, the British introduced an education system in which the status of English language was central. Most scholars had reservations about it. They believed that this would endanger the Muslim identity, so the Muslims of India tried to introduce their own separate education system.

4. Common Economic Objectives

Common economic objectives are also the source of a nation's ideology. After the War of Independence 1857, in order to gain the sympathy of the British, the

Hindus were able to convince the British that the role of the Muslims was greater in the war and that the Muslims could make such efforts again in the future. As a result, the attitude of the British towards the Muslims became harsher and the Muslims continued to be oppressed economically and neglected at the official level in every sphere of life. Due to all these reasons business and trade opportunities for Muslims ended but they did not give up their ideology.

5. Common Cultural objectives.

The idea of a nation is born on the basis of cultural objectives. At the time of British occupation of India, Urdu was the official language. When the influence of Hindus increased in the British government, they tried to make Hindi the official language in place of Urdu. Since Urdu was written in Arabic script, it was considered close to Islam and Muslims, while Hindi was written in Devanagari script, so Hindus demanded that Hindi be given the status of official language instead of Urdu. Muslims did not know how to read and write Hindi. This action of the Hindus made the Muslims think that they would no longer be able to maintain their identity in a united India.

Explanation of the Ideology of Pakistan with Reference to the Basic Values of Islam, Muslim Reformers and Socio-cultural Aspects of Muslim India

Ideology of Pakistan is the soul of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan because of which, it is safe, secure and vibrant. The existence of Pakistan depends on the ideology on which it came into existence. The Muslims of the subcontinent established Pakistan under the same ideology. Pakistan was established essentially for the implementation of Islamic principles.

Islamic Values

The Muslims of the subcontinent had decided at the time of demand for Pakistan that a society based on the golden principles of Islam be established, where Islamic values like justice, equality, freedom and tolerance would be promoted. After the establishment of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ was asked why there was a demand for Pakistan as the Muslims had the freedom to worship according to their religion even without division of the subcontinent? He replied:

> *"Brotherhood, equality, and fraternity are the basic tenets of our religion, culture and civilization; we fought for the creation of Pakistan because there was a danger of the denial of these fundamental human rights."*

According to Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ, Pakistan had to be a country where rights, human freedom, justice and tolerance could be practiced. Thus, Pakistan could become an example for other countries and societies, so that they too could follow its footsteps to become happy and welfare states. The Ideology of Pakistan was considered the basis of the establishment of a welfare and model state.

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The Muslim Reformers

The concept of two-nation theory had begun with the arrival of Muslims in the subcontinent. Then, on several occasions, the possibilities of clarification, evolution and consolidation of this theory developed. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan explicitly declared in 1867 that the Hindus and the Muslims were two separate nations and could not be merged together. In 1879, Maulana Jamal-ud-Din Afghani, in 1890 Maulana Abdul Halim Sharar and in 1928 Maulana Murtaza Ahmad Maekash talked of a separate state for the Muslims. Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ gave the concept of a separate state for the Muslims in his Allahabad Address in 1930.

Social and Cultural Conditions of Muslims of Subcontinent

Ideology of Pakistan calls for a particular lifestyle, civilization and culture. Undoubtedly, religion Islam has created a deep impact on Muslim civilization and culture of subcontinent. Traditions also flourished due to the unique ethnicity, civilization, historical heritage and geographical environment of Muslims of subcontinent. All practices that were not against the Islamic teachings were the cultural heritage of the Muslims which continue to be so even today. The Muslims, while coexisting with other nations in the subcontinent, protected the cultural values of Islam.

Islam is a democratic system in its spirit. The consultation (Shura) system is given importance in Islam to ensure the rule of law. The practice on ideology of Pakistan strengthened the roots of tolerance, justice and democracy among the Muslims of the subcontinent. In Ideology of Pakistan, democracy is an important pillar. National reconstruction depends on the flourishing of national sentiments, the success of democracy and association with Islam.

The Muslims of the subcontinent spoke many languages. Their cultures, traditions and social environment were different and there was no uniformity in colours. The religion of Islam was the only force that moulded all the Muslims into one nation. According to Islam, a Muslim is the brother of a Muslim and Muslims always identify themselves with their religion. Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ highlighted the importance of religious bonds stating Muslims are an Ummah because of the religion of Islam and their power potential depends on it. In his poetry, he presented the true concept of the basis of Muslim Ummah as follows:-

اپنی ملّت پر قیاس اقوامِ مغرب سے نہ کر — خاص ہے ترکیب میں قومِ رسولِ ہاشمیؐ
اُن کی جمعیت کا ہے ملک و نسب پر انحصار — قوتِ مذہب سے مستحکم ہے جمعیت تری

Judge not your nation on the criteria of western nations.
Special in composition is the Hashmi Rasool's (خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖنَ صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ) nation.
Based on country and race is their organization.
The force of Deen stabilizes your organization.

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The combined power of the Congress and the English government was hindering the strong intentions of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ and the All India Muslim League. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ wanted freedom for Muslims from both of them. The numerical superiority of the Hindus and the immense power of the British government could not prevent Muslims from making Pakistan because Muslims were associated with Islam. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ continued his efforts for the glory of Islam and protection of the Muslims, and even the stronger opposition could not stop him from this mission.

The Muslim nation proved itself to be a strong and perfect nation under the leadership of its great leader and succeeded in achieving the concept of a separate nationality of Muslims through national unity. This concept was termed as Ideology of Pakistan.

Islamic State and the Rights of Minorities

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ had clearly stated that Pakistan would not be a theocratic but an Islamic welfare state. Here non-Muslims will get equal status with Muslims. They will be able to breathe in a free and pleasant atmosphere and have equal rights. The requirements of tolerance and justice will be met. On August 11, 1947, in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, he explained the concept of Islamic State as under.

You are free to go to your places of worship. You may belong to any religion, caste or creed but it will have nothing to do with the business of the State. All citizens of Pakistan are equal and will enjoy equal rights.

Awareness about Ideology of Pakistan

Today's young generation needs to be fully aware of the Ideology of Pakistan and the objectives of creation of Pakistan. In order to continue the emotional relationship and love, it is essential that today's Pakistani nation must be fully informed about Ideology of Pakistan. They must be aware of the great movement that was launched in the subcontinent for the creation of Pakistan. To keep the people of Pakistan strong and united, it is essential that they fully understand the importance of Ideology of Pakistan and the sacrifices of the leaders of the movement. To eradicate hatred at the language, region and province level across the country, it is essential to have a hearty attachment with ideology of Pakistan.

Elements of Ideology of Pakistan

The Ideology of Pakistan is based on the Islamic philosophy of life. Beliefs, worships, rule of law, brotherhood, equality, justice and fairness are the elements of the Ideology of Pakistan. These elements are discussed below:

1. Beliefs

Beliefs include, Tauheed (Monotheism), Risalat (Prophethood), Akhirat

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(Hereafter) and belief in Angels and Holy Books. This set of beliefs is called Faith.

- Tauheed (Monotheism) means that Almighty Allah is the Creator and the Ruler of the entire universe. He is One and unique. He has no partner and nothing is beyond His knowledge. As Almighty Allah stated in Qur'an.

إِنَّ اللّٰهَ عَلٰى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيْرٌ ﴿٢٠﴾ ترجمہ: بے شک اللہ ہر چیز پر پوری طرح قادر ہے۔ (سورۃ البقرہ، آیت :20)

The status of man is the viceregent of Almighty Allah. Almighty Allah said:

إِنِّيْ جَاعِلٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ خَلِيْفَةً ؕ ترجمہ: میں زمین میں ایک خلیفہ بنانے والا ہوں۔ (سورۃ البقرۃ، آیت :30)

Therefore, it is necessary for Muslims to follow the commands of Allah. The belief that Almighty Allah is omnipotent and the status of man is the vicegerent of Almighty Allah make it clear that man is capable of the extent of his power but real power rests with Almighty Allah. Man should act according to his power and leave the result to Almighty Allah.

- Belief in the Risalat (Prophethood) means believing in all the Rasools (Prophets) علیہم. In order to enter the realm of Islam, it is essential to accept the Risalat whole heartedly and not to doubt it in any way. Believing in the Qur'an and the Risalat as the source of guidance and believing in Hazrat Muhammad رسول اللہ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ as the last Rasool and believing that no Rasool will come after him خَاتَمُ النَّبِيّٖن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ is an essential part of believing in the Risalat and whoever denies it cannot be a Muslim.

2. Pillars of Islam

Belief in Tauheed and Risalat (Prophethood) is the first pillar of Islam. The second pillar is Namaz (prayer). Almighty Allah has commanded to perform Namaz in many places in the Qur'an. It is obligatory to perform Namaz at the prescribed times. Almighty Allah has instructed in the Qur'an:

إِنَّ الصَّلٰوةَ كَانَتْ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ كِتٰبًا مَّوْقُوْتًا ﴿١٠٣﴾

ترجمہ: بے شک نماز مومنوں پر مقررہ وقت پر فرض ہے۔ (سورۃ النساء، آیت :103)

In fact establishing Namaz is an example of establishing the religion of Islam which is demonstrated every day. Such a system of Almighty Allah's worship should be established in the whole society. The third pillar of Islam is Zakat. Zakat is the financial worship and a means of strengthening the economic system of Islam. Due to Zakat system, wealth remains in circulation rather than getting accumulated in a few hands and reaches the poor segment of society. Fourth pillar of Islam is Saum (Fasting). Like other acts of worship Saum (Fasting) is the best expression of duty and is a mean of intimacy between man and Almighty Allah. Hajj is the fifth pillar of Islam, which is obligatory for a man of means. The

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call of اَللّٰھُمَّ لَبَّیْكَ (Almighty Allah I am present) on the occasion of Hajj is an example of unity and brotherhood of Muslims which is not found anywhere in the world.

3. Rule of Law

The rule of law is an important virtue of the Islamic system. It is based on the idea that Almighty Allah is the source of law. The basis of law is the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah. Kings as well as slaves are equal before the law. It can be said that there is a spirit of democracy in the Islamic system. Democracy has been sealed by binding the rulers to make decisions through mutual consultation. The condition is that all decisions should be made in the light of Qur'an and Sunnah.

4. Equality and Brotherhood

Brotherhood and equality are of special importance in Islamic society. When the Islamic government was established in Madina, brotherhood and equality were ideal. Even today the Islamic society demands the same brotherhood and equality that was seen in Muakhaat-e-Madina. This principle was severely lacking before Islam and people were enemies of each other's lives but with the establishment of the state of Madina, the Holy Rasool خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّم while observing the rights of the people urged the worshipers to show compassion to the orphans, widows and the needy. He خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّم gave people the code of living so that people could live in love with one another and create an atmosphere of brotherhood and equality in society. He خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّم explained the system of Zakat and charity and forbade usury because there is no room in Islam for exploiting and looting of others.

Brotherhood teaches that fraternal relations should be mutually established so that no one's rights could be taken away, nor could anyone oppress the weak. The Holy Rasool خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّم said:

ایک مسلمان، دوسرے مسلمان کا بھائی ہے۔ وہ اس کے ساتھ خیانت نہ کرے اور نہ اس سے جھوٹ بولے۔ (سنن ترمذی، حدیث: 1927)

He خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّم taught us to refrain from hatred and jealousy. So Muslims should live together and help each other.

In an Islamic society where brotherhood and fraternity are important, there is also an emphasis on equality. In the words of Allama Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ:

ایک ہی صف میں کھڑے ہو گئے محمود و ایاز
نہ کوئی بندہ رہا اور نہ کوئی بندہ نواز

"Mehmood and Ayaz stood side by side and there was no difference between a slave and the master."

In Islam there is no concept of high and low classes. Islam has laid the foundation of a society in which everyone, rich or poor is equal. No one is superior to another. The Holy Rasool Hazrat Muhammad خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّم stated this fact in the last sermon as follows:-

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”اے لوگو! بے شک تمھارا رب بھی ایک ہے اور تمھارا باپ بھی ایک۔ آگاہ رہو! کسی عربی کو کسی عجمی پر، کسی عجمی کو کسی عربی پر، کسی سفید فام کو کسی سیاہ فام پر اور کسی سیاہ فام کو کسی سفید فام پر کوئی فضیلت حاصل نہیں۔ فضیلت کا معیار صرف تقویٰ ہے۔“ (مسند احمد، حدیث: 4568)

Islam is the name of equality and no one is superior before Almighty Allah. If someone is great, he can be great because of good deeds. It may be noted that no one is superior in the Masjid (mosque). All stand behind the Imam and offer Namaz (prayers). No one is superior to others in the sight of Almighty Allah. Almighty Allah, while teaching equality to the human race, has instructed in Surah Al-Hujurat as follows:-

يَآ اَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اِنَّا خَلَقْنٰكُمْ مِّنْ ذَكَرٍ وَّاُنْثٰى وَجَعَلْنٰكُمْ شُعُوْبًا وَّقَبَآئِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوْا ؕ اِنَّ اَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللّٰهِ اَتْقٰىكُمْ ؕ

ترجمہ: اے لوگو! بے شک ہم نے تمھیں ایک مرد اور ایک عورت سے پیدا فرمایا اور ہم نے تمھیں (مختلف) قومیں اور قبیلے بنایا تاکہ تم ایک دوسرے کو پہچان سکو بے شک اللہ کے نزدیک تم میں زیادہ عزّت والا وہ ہے جو تم میں زیادہ پرہیز گار ہو۔

(سورۃ الحجرات، آیت: 13)

5. Justice and Equity

No society can make progress without practicing justice and equity, therefore, justice and equity demand that everyone in the society gets his due right. When there is a just society, other ills of society will be fixed automatically because in this way, no one will be able to usurp the rights of others. No one will commit dishonesty or injustice for fear of punishment. Before the dawn of Islam, the dishonest practice of not punishing the powerful and punishing the weak was common but after Islam, justice and equity prevailed. An atmosphere of justice was established in the society and justice became an important need in the Muslim society.

Justice and equity are needed in every sphere of life. It is the responsibility of the judiciary to make justice and equity possible. For this purpose, the independence of judiciary is essential. There should be no political pressure on the judges so that law could be applied equally to all. The punishment should be for everyone rich or poor according to crime.

The Holy Rasool خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّين صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم said that the nation that abandons justice is doomed to destruction and ruin. The Holy Rasool خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّين صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم has left many examples of justice, which are a model for the world. Once a woman from the tribe of Banu Makhzoom stole and the Holy Rasool, خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّين صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم was approached but he خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّين صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم said:

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’’تم سے پہلے قومیں اسی لیے تباہ و برباد ہوگئیں کہ ان میں جب کوئی بڑا آدمی جرم کرتا تھا تو اسے سزا نہیں دی جاتی تھی۔ اور اگر
کوئی چھوٹا آدمی جرم کرتا تو اس پر حد لاگو کر دی جاتی تھی۔ اللہ کی قسم! اگر فاطمہ بنت محمد رسول اللہ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّين صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّم
بھی چوری کرتی تو میں اس کا بھی ہاتھ کاٹ دیتا۔‘‘ (صحیح بخاری، کتاب: حد اور سزاؤں کے بیان میں، حدیث: 6787)

The importance of justice and equity cannot be denied because a society progresses by leaps and bounds when there is rule of law.

Explanation of the Origin and Evolution of Two-Nation Theory with Specific Reference to Economic and Social Deprivation of Muslims of the Subcontinent

Two-Nation Theory: Origin and Evolution

Two-Nation Theory implies that the Hindus and Muslims are the two largest nations in the subcontinent but these two nations have not been able to mix with each other despite living together for centuries. The separate identity of the Muslims is the basis of Two-Nation Theory. Pakistan was founded on the basis of Two-Nation Theory. The motto of the Two-Nation Theory was to establish an independent state of Muslims in India, in which they could lead their individual and collective lives according to Islamic principles.

1. The Origin of Two-Nation Theory in the Subcontinent

In the subcontinent, Two-Nation Theory began with the arrival of the Muslims and the conquest of Sindh by Muhammad bin Qasim. In 712, the young Arab commander Muhammad bin Qasim defeated Raja Dahir of Sindh. Some Arabs also came along with Muhammad bin Qasim for preaching of Islam and they settled permanently in Sindh and Multan. Muhammad bin Qasim's kindness, tolerance and justice impressed the locals so much that they considered him an avatar and deity. The preachers of Islam showed them the straight and true way of Islam and path of Tauheed and these people gladly entered the fold of Islam. After the Ghaznavid and Ghurid periods, in 1206, Qutb-ud-Din Aybak founded the Delhi Sultanate. After that, various Muslim rulers ruled India till 1857. They ruled India for nearly a thousand years. Hindus never accepted Muslims wholeheartedly. These factors were expressed long ago by Al-Beruni in his book "Kitab-ul-Hind".

2. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and Two-Nation Theory

After the British occupation of India, the person who first declared the Muslims a separate nation, was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. He was born in 1817 in Delhi. Initially, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a supporter of the national unity but after the war of Independence 1857, when Hindus became closer to the British, Sir Syed realized

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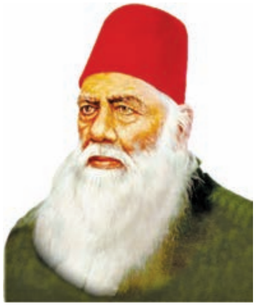
that Hindus could never be friends of Muslims. On the eve of Urdu-Hindi conflict in Banaras in 1867, he made a clear declaration that Muslims and Hindus were separate nations. After this, he started his struggle for development of the Muslims in educational and political fields. In this regard, the establishment of M.A.O High School and College was an important step for the development of education. He died in 1898.


Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

3. Chaudhry Rahmat Ali and Two-Nation Theory

Chaudhry Rahmat Ali was a renowned student of Islamia College Lahore. In 1933, he founded the Pakistan National Movement in London. On January 28, 1933, he released a pamphlet entitled "Now or Never", which proved to be a strong support for Pakistan Movement. Thus, along with the Muslims of the subcontinent, other nations also became familiar with the word "Pakistan".

Chaudhry Rahmat Ali

Economic Deprivation of Muslims in India

- The East India Company was founded by the British in 1600. The company used to formulate such economic policies in India that accrued the maximum financial benefit to the British.
- To protect their industry and trade, the British imposed heavy taxes on the people of India, which also affected Muslims.
- The British removed the Muslims from all the positions which were held by them since the days of their forefathers. Muslims were also deprived of new positions. In this way Muslims were ruined economically.
- The British promoted the Hindus from minor positions to higher positions.
- The British took away Muslim lands and gave them to other communities.
- Muslims were expelled from government jobs and it was made difficult for them to get government jobs in the future.
- The deterioration of law and order in Bengal during the British era resulted in poor agricultural crops which led to shortage of grain. Consequently, all agricultural and industrial sources in these areas disappeared.
- In Bengal, silk and cotton artisans and traders moved to other cities. Taxes on the transportation of commercial goods increased the cost of goods which was much higher than buyers' purchasing power. The trade was affected adversely. In this way, Muslims along with other communities also suffered a great loss.

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- New taxes by the East India Company increased the tax rate on the farmers. Thus, Local agriculture adversely suffered at the hands of the British.

Explanation of the Ideology of Pakistan in the Light of the Pronouncements of Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃاللہعلیہ and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃاللہعلیہ

The Ideology of Pakistan is explained below in the light of the pronouncements of Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃاللہعلیہ and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃاللہعلیہ:

Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃاللہعلیہ and Ideology of Pakistan

Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃاللہعلیہ

Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃاللہعلیہ was one of those Muslim leaders of the subcontinent, who gave the concept of separate homeland to the Muslims and awakened them through his poetry. In the beginning he was also a supporter of the Hindu Muslim unity, but soon the orthodox and biased attitude of the Hindus forced him to think that he should demand for a separate state. In his Allahabad Address of 1930, he pleaded for separate state where Muslims could lead their lives in accordance with their religion and culture. In his address he said:-

"The formation of a Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India. If we wish to keep Islam alive as cultural force in the country, it is imperative that it should establish its central authority in a specific territory. I, therefore, demand the formation of a consolidated Muslim State in the best interests of Islam in India."

As two separate representative nations were living together in the subcontinent, therefore, Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃاللہعلیہ wished to promote the Muslims as a great and distinct nation. He thought that to safeguard the political, social and economic rights of the Muslims it was essential to have a separate state for them.

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ and Ideology of Pakistan

In history many personalities are known to have changed the destiny of the nations. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃاللہعلیہ is one of such personalities of the subcontinent who changed the destiny of the Muslims of the subcontinent.

- Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃاللہعلیہ was a staunch supporter of the Two-Nation Theory and considered the Muslims a separate nation from every aspect. In this connection he said:

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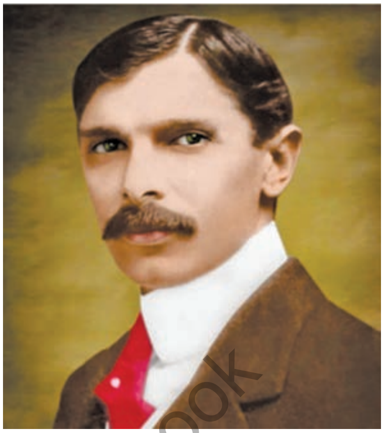
Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃاللہعلیہ

"By any definition of nationality, the Muslims are a separate nation. They have every right to establish their separate homeland. The Muslims have to promote and protect their spiritual, moral, economic, social, political and cultural interests. For this purpose, they may adopt any means."

- The Lahore Resolution was presented on 23rd of March 1940 and in his presidential address he said:-

  "Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religions based on totally different beliefs and present different ideologies. Both nations have different heroes, different epics and different episodes. Therefore, the union of two nations is fatal for the subcontinent, because it is not based on equality but on numerical minority and a majority. It would be better for the British government to partition the subcontinent keeping in view the interests of the two nations. It will be a correct decision historically and religiously."

- In his address in Ahmadabad on 29th December 1940, Quaid-e-Azamرحمۃاللہعلیہ said, "Pakistan has existed for centuries and North West has remained a homeland of Muslims. Independent states of Muslims should be established in these areas so that they may live according to the teachings of Islam."
- After the establishment of Pakistan, he said, "We should think above the differences between Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi and Pathan. Now, we are Pakistani first and last. It is our duty to live like Pakistanis". This is the basic teaching of Islam.
- On 11th October 1947, while addressing the officers of the Government of Pakistan, he said, "Our mission is the establishment of a state where we could live like free people in our own socio-cultural set up necessary for the promotion of social justice and Islamic Ideology".
- While inaugurating the State Bank on 1st July, 1948, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ said, "The economic system of West is creating unsolvable problems and has failed to do justice with people. We should present an economic system before the world which should be based on the true concepts of Islam and soical justice."

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EXERCISE

1. Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option:

(i) The period of Congress Ministries was:

(a) 1933-35 (b) 1937-39 (c) 1939-41 (d) 1941-43

(ii) In Lahore Resolution 1940, the presidential address was given by:

(a) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan

(b) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃاللہعلیہ

(c) Liaqat Ali Khan

(d) Sher-e-Bangal Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq

(iii) M.A.O School and College was established by:

(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (b) Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

(c) Qazi Muhammad Isa (d) Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq

(iv) In 1867, while exposing the enmity of Hindus against Muslims, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan had clearly declared:

(a) Muslims and Hindus are separate nations.

(b) Muslims should stay away from politics.

(c) Hindus are not our friends.

(d) Muslims should learn English

(v) The Ideology of Pakistan is based on:

(a) Collective System (b) Two-Nation Theory

(c) Progressivism (d) Islamic Ideology of life

(vi) In 1930, the idea of a separate state for the Muslims was given by:

(a) Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ (b) Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃاللہعلیہ

(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (d) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar

(vii) "By any definition of nationality, the Muslims are a separate nation." This is the statement of:

(a) Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ

(b) Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃاللہعلیہ

(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

(d) Chaudhry Rahmat Ali

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2. Write short answers:

(i) What did Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ say when he inaugurated the State Bank on July 1, 1948?

(ii) Write four sources of ideology of Pakistan.

(iii) What is meant by Two-Nation Theory?

(iv) When did the two-nation theory originate in the subcontinent?

(v) Define the term "Ideology of Pakistan."

(vi) Define "Aqeeda-e-Risalat."

(vii) What is meant by beliefs in the elements of the ideology?

(viii) What was the purpose of establishing the East India Company?

(ix) When and who released the famous pamphlet entitled "Now or Never"?

(x) What did Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ say about minorities?

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

(i) Elaborate the significance of ideology and concept of Pakistan Ideology.

(ii) Explain in detail the elements of Pakistan ideology.

(iii) Explain the ideology of Pakistan in the light of the sayings of Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃاللہعلیہ.

(iv) Explain the ideology of Pakistan in the light of the sayings of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃاللہعلیہ.

(v) Explain the fundamental values of Islam in the subcontinent and the ideology of Pakistan in socio-cultural terms.

(vi) Explain Two Nation Theory.

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Activity

- Conduct a speech competition regarding the ideology of Pakistan.

Instructions for Teachers

- Explain to the students different aspects of Ideology.

Chapter 2

Pakistan Movement and Emergence of Pakistan

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- Briefly describe the historical events of the Pakistan Movement:
  - 1857-1940
  - 1940-1947
- Discuss the role of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ in making of Pakistan with reference to his political and constitutional efforts.
- Describe the early problems faced after the creation of Pakistan with emphasis on Economic, Political, Refugees and Administrative problems.
- Discuss Quaid-e-Azam's رحمۃاللہعلیہ role and achievements as first Governor-General of Pakistan.
- Identify Liaqat Ali Khan's role and achievements as first Prime Minister of Pakistan with special reference to Objectives Resolution 1949.
- Identify the main aspects of the 1956 Constitution.
- Explain the causes of Martial Law promulgated in 1958.
- Explain the contribution, reforms and achievements of Ayub Khan.
- Identify the main features of 1962 Constitution.
- Discuss the Presidential Elections of 1965 and their impact on politics.
- Describe the spirit of Pakistani people and the armed forces during 1965 war.
- Discuss the key aspects of the LFO promulgated by Yahya Khan.
- Analyze 1970 elections and their aftermath.
- Discuss the causes of separation of East-Pakistan.

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Background of Pakistan Movement

The arrival of Muslims in the South Asian subcontinent started in 712 AD with the conquest of Sindh by Muhammad Bin Qasim. After Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir's death (1707 AD), a decline started in Muslim rule, but just after a few years, with the emergence of Shah Wali Ullah a رحمۃاللہعلیہ great reformer and Mujaddid, a forceful movement started for the restoration of Islam and the Muslim fortitude.

Politically, the British increasingly enhanced their influence under the garb of trading through "East India Company". In 1757, Siraj ud Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, tried to hold them back but he was betrayed by his own people and was martyred in the battle

Do you know?

Hazrat Mujaddid Alif Sani رحمۃاللہعلیہ and Shah Waliullah have important contribution to the intellectual foundations of the Ideology of Pakistan. Because a strong government based on Islamic beliefs, unity, and Islamic principles should be the desire and goal of Indian Muslims.

of Plassi. In 1799, Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore, also became a victim of treason and died a martyr's death. On the academic front, Shah Wali Ullah, رحمۃاللہعلیہ his sons, grandsons and subsequently his pupils played an important role.

In 1831, Syed Ahmad Shaheed رحمۃاللہعلیہ along with his principal lieutenant Syed Ismail Shaheed رحمۃاللہعلیہ was martyred in battle with the Sikhs at Balakot. Thus, the last effort to revive Islam militarily also failed. The war of independence 1857 was also an attempt for the restoration of Muslims' political power and fortitude.

Aligarh Movement and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

With the failure of the war of independence, the darkest period of the Muslim history of subcontinent started. The Muslims as a nation became a victim of the British hatred and atrocities. In these circumstances, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan took the lead in steering the nation through Aligarh Movement. The Aligarh Movement of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan had the following objectives:

1. To restore confidence between the government and the Muslims.
2. To persuade the Muslims to acquire modern education and learn English language.
3. To aware the Muslims of subcontinent to get education first and then participate in politics.

- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born on October 17, 1817 in Delhi. He kept working for the educational, political and religious uplift of the Muslims. He had realized that the Muslims could not progress without education.
- He set up a school at Muradabad in 1859. In 1863, he founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipur. The school he set up in Aligarh in 1875 was upgraded to a college in 1877 and to a university in 1920. The educated Muslims of the early twentieth century were the product of this institution.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

- His magazine, 'The Causes of the Indian Revolt' was his great political service. In this magazine, he highlighted the real causes of the war of independence 1857 for the information of the British government.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan restrained the Muslims from joining the Indian National Congress which was founded in 1885. He was afraid that Congress will gradually become a Hindu party. The Muslims should not have any hope from this party.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, through the Aligarh Movement, united The Muslims as a nation, which created a separate identity of Muslims.

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Partition of Bengal 1905

In British India, the province of Bengal was larger than all other provinces in terms of population and area. In 1905, in view of administrative convenience, Bengal was divided into two parts. According to the British, it was not possible for a governor to properly manage such a large and vast province. This division of Bengal resulted in two provinces i.e. East Bengal and West Bengal. Division of Bengal had different effects on Hindus and Muslims. The Muslims were very happy with this partition because there was a majority of Muslims in East Bengal. But Hindus were unhappy with this division as they could not afford to lose their economic and political monopoly over Bengal. It was for this reason that the Hindus refused to accept the partition of Bengal and called for a repeal of this partition. They started a Swadeshi Movement, announced boycott of English goods, stopped payments of taxes and eventually resorted to violence. Under these circumstances, the British government surrendered at last and annulled the partition of Bengal in 1911. The annulment of Bengal caused severe shock to the Muslims.

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Simla Deputation 1906

Keeping in view the attitude of the Hindus on the partition of Bengal, the Muslims chose a new way to protect their rights. On 1st October 1906, a Muslim political delegation led by Sir Agha Khan, met Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India at Simla to demand a separate electorate for Muslims. The Viceroy gave a positive response. There was no political party of Muslims at that time. After this event, Muslims intensely felt the need for a political party which was formed as Muslim League and then this party went ahead and created Pakistan.

Sir Agha Khan

Establishment of Muslim League 1906

The Muslim League was established on December 30, 1906 in Dhaka. Following factors played an important role in its formation:

The reaction on partition of Bengal, the British attitude towards Muslims, sense of deprivation of the Muslims and Ignoring the Muslims by the government were the factors that mobilized the Muslims and they decided to form a political party. The following were the main objectives of the formation of the Muslim League:-

1. To develop the feelings of loyalty towards the British among the Muslims, and

to remove all sorts of misunderstandings about the acts of the government.

2. To safeguard the political rights of Muslims and to convey their demands to the government.
3. To develop friendly relations with all the nations of the subcontinent without harming the above mentioned objectives of Muslim League.

Minto Morley Reforms 1909

The partition of Bengal in 1905 led to increase political unrest in the country. Hindus and Muslims were getting fed up with each other. Realizing the sensitivity of the situation, Mr. Morley (an Indian Minister) and Lord Minto (the Viceroy of India) jointly compiled some reforms for India in 1909. These reforms are commonly referred to as the "Minto Morley Reforms. In these reforms, Muslims got the right of separate electorate. Muslim League welcomed it. This demand was made by the Muslim members of the Simla delegation three years ago i.e. in 1906 during the meeting with Lord Minto.

Lucknow Pact 1916

In 1916 Congress and the Muslim League held a joint session at Lucknow to conclude an agreement called the Lucknow Pact. In this pact, separate identity of Muslims and their demand for separate electorate were accepted for the first time. The government had already accepted this demand in the Minto Morley Reforms in 1909. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ came to be known as the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity due to Lucknow pact.

Khilafat Movement 1919

In First World War, which began in 1914, Turkiye had sided with Germany against the British. Germany and her allies were defeated in war. When the war was over, Britain and her allies deprived Turkiye of the territories of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Palestine and Jordan which endangered the existence of Turkiye. Therefore, in 1919 the Muslims of the subcontinent launched a countrywide movement to save the Khilafat of Turkiye, which was called Khilafat Movement. The following were the objectives of this movement:

1. Turkish Khilafat should remain intact.
2. The Holy places of the Muslims should remain in protection of the Turks.
3. The Turkish boundaries should not be changed.

Non-Cooperation Movement 1920

The following were the objectives of this Movement:-

i. Non-Cooperation with the Government
ii. To quit government services

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iii. Local people not to join the Armed Forces
iv. Boycott of British goods
v. Boycott of courts of law
vi. Not to send children to schools and colleges.
vii. To renounce the titles given by the British

Hijrat Movement 1920

In 1920, Some Ulama issued fatwa that the subcontinent was a Darul Harab and it was not permissible for Muslims to remain under the British rule. Hence, the Muslims should migrate to Darul Salaam. Therefore, thousands of Muslim families sold their properties and migrated to Afghanistan. Afghanistan did not allow them enter and forced them to return to their country. When these ruined Muslims came back, they had nothing except the tales of their woes.

Nehru Report 1928

The Nehru Report undid the Lucknow pact made with Muslims in the past and rejecting the principle of separate electorate, refused to accept all the reservations that the Muslims considered necessary for their development and survival. The Nehru Report deteriorated relations between the two nations.

Fourteen Points of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ 1929

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ refused to accept the Nehru Report. In 1929, he presented the following guiding principles based on fourteen points:-

1. The form of the future constitution should be federal with greater autonomy to the provinces.
2. A uniform measure of autonomy should be granted to all provinces.
3. Adequate and effective representation should be given to the minorities in the provinces.
4. In the Central Legislature, Muslim representation should not be less than one third.
5. The principle of separate electorate should apply to each community. However, if any community wants, it can choose the method of mixed electorate on its freewill.
6. No changes should be carried out in the territorial limits of the provinces, which may affect the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal and NWFP (Presently Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).
7. Equal religious liberty should be guaranteed to all communities.
8. No bill or resolution should be passed in any legislature if three fourth of the

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members of any community in that particular body oppose such a bill.

9. Sindh should be separated from Bombay to make it a province.
10. Reforms should be introduced in the NWFP (Presently Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Balochistan on the same lines as in other provinces.
11. Muslims should get an adequate share in all the government services with due regard to their eligibility and proportion.
12. Muslims should get adequate safeguards for the protection of their religion and culture.
13. Muslims should have at least one third representation in all provincial and central ministries.
14. No change should be made in the constitution without the concurrence of the provinces.

After an analysis of the Fourteen Points of the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃاللہعلیہ , it would not be out of place to say that Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ not only protected the political rights of the Muslims but also provided the structure of the constitutional reforms in India.

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Allama Muhammad Iqbal's رحمۃاللہعلیہ Allahabad Address, 1930

It was the desire of the Muslims of the subcontinent that they should be acknowledged as a separate identity. Allama Muhammad Iqbal's رحمۃاللہعلیہ Allahabad Address (1930) was a step towards the same end. The Muslims could not tolerate that their religious, political and social rights should be usurped. Therefore, they demanded a separate homeland for themselves which was put up by Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃاللہعلیہ in his Allahabad Address as under:

Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃاللہعلیہ

> "*I would like to see the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan amalgamated into a single state. Whether India gets independence within the British empire or outside it, the formation of a consolidated North-West Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims of at least North-West India.*"

Quaid-e-Azam, رحمۃاللہعلیہ had desired to see the Muslims of the subcontinent as an emerging effective force. Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃاللہعلیہ advanced this

concept of a separate homeland in his Allahabad Address. In 1933, Chaudhry Rehmat Ali named this dream of Allama Muhammad Iqbal (رحمۃاللہ علیہ) for a separate homeland as "Pakistan". Quaid-e-Azam (رحمۃاللہ علیہ) took over the reins of Muslim League in 1934 and organized it into a strong and effective party for political stability of the Muslims.

Do you know?
The first Round Table Conference was held in London in 1930, the second in 1931 and the third in 1932.

Act of 1935 and Congress Ministries

In 1935, the British Government introduced a new constitution for the subcontinent in which the provincial autonomy was given a priority. Under this constitution, elections were held in 1937 in which the Congress got the absolute majority. After getting majority, the congress planned to crush the separate identity of the Muslims. In this connection, Hindus tried to impose religious restrictions on the Muslims. They started making noise outside the Masjids (mosques). The Muslims were denied government jobs. Attempts were made to replace Urdu with Hindi in schools. The students were forced to salute the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi. The Muslim children were asked to put "Tilak" on their foreheads. The Muslims were forced to sing Bande Mataram which was based on hatred towards the Muslims.

This attitude further aroused the Muslims in their demand for a separate state. In 1938, Mohammad Ali Jinnah was given the title of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہ علیہ during annual meeting of Muslim League at Patna. When the Congress ministries resigned in 1939, the Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance' on 22nd December 1939, on the appeal from Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہ علیہ and Muslim League.

Lahore Resolution 1940

This resolution was presented on 23rd March 1940 in the 27th annual session of Muslim League, presided over by Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہ علیہ. The resolution was presented by Sher-e-Bengal, Maulvi A.K Fazlul Haq. In his presidential address, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہ علیہ threw light on the political problems of the Muslims and the Two Nation Theory.

Text of the resolution

It was unanimously resolved by All India Muslim League that, "No constitutional plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is prepared in the

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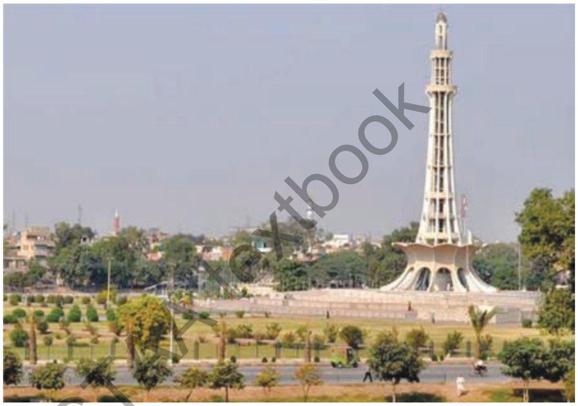
light of the following basic principles i.e. geographically contiguous states should be demarcated into regions, with necessary territorial readjustments, where the Muslims are numerically in majority, for instance, the North-Western and Eastern zones of India. These should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units should be autonomous and sovereign". It further resolved, "Adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards should be specifically provided for minorities. Arrangements should also be made for the security of Muslims where they are in minority."

Gandhi and the Hindus opposed the Resolution. The British Press called this Resolution as "Pakistan of Jinnah". It was only seven years after this resolution that the Muslims of the subcontinent succeeded in getting Pakistan as a result of their struggle.



Minar-e-Pakistan where the Lahore Resolution was passed

Cripps Mission 1942

During Second World War (1939-45), the British Government sent Sir Stafford Cripps to the subcontinent in 1942 to have a consensus of all the political parties on some proposals, but he failed.

Proposals of Cripps Mission:

Cripps Mission offered the following proposals:

1. After the war, the subcontinent will be under the British Crown but the British Government would avoid interfering in its internal as well as external affairs.
2. During the war, total responsibility of defense would be in the hands of the British Government.
3. The members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies will elect a Central Assembly for framing constitution. After the constitution is finalized, it will be sent to all the provinces for confirmation. The provinces which do not approve the constitution would have the authority to establish their independent status after separation from the centre.
4. Appropriate steps will be taken to safeguard minorities' rights.

Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals were rejected by Muslim League, All Indian National Congress and other political parties. The attainment of a separate

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homeland remained the major demand of the Muslims, which was unacceptable to the Congress. For this, the Muslims had to step up their struggle. In 1945, the Wavell Plan was presented which was strongly opposed by Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ tried to prove Muslim League as the only representative party of the Muslims but the Congress refused to accept it.

Simla Conference and Elections

In 1945, when Britain was sure to win the war, Viceroy lord Wavel announced that the Viceroy's Executive Council will include all Indian members. In this council, the Muslims and the Hindus would be equal in number. To analyse these proposals, Simla Conference was held in 1945. It was proposed that five Muslim members will be included in the council but the Congress demanded that it will nominate one Muslim member. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ said that Muslim League being the representative of Muslims would nominate all the five Muslim representatives. The Simla conference failed to resolve this issue.

While the Simla Conference could not decide that the Muslim League was the only representative party of the Muslims, this issue was decided in 1945-46 elections. The Muslim League achieved great success and emerged as the sole representative party of Muslims by winning all reserved seats for the Muslims.

Do you know?

From 1864, the British made Simla the summer capital and the Governor Generals used to spend summers in Simla.

Cabinet Mission Plan 1946

The Labour Party came into power in England in 1945. The British Government sent a Cabinet Mission to India due to the rising political restlessness in the subcontinent. The Mission consisted of three members. This mission had two fundamental objectives. First to determine the constitutional position and the form of government and secondly to reduce the hatred between the Hindus and the Muslims and keep them together in the united India. But the elections proved that this could not be done.

The members of the Cabinet Mission met with the leaders of all the political parties but failed to achieve the desirable results. So, these members announced a plan on 16th May 1946, with following salient features:-

1. A union would be established in the subcontinent which would be responsible for the foreign affairs, defense and communications.
2. All powers except central affairs would be given to the provinces.
3. The provinces would have the mandate to form mutual groups and every

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group could frame its own constitution.

4. The provinces would have the authority to demand amendments in the constitution, through majority opinion, after every 10 years.

Direct Action Day

On 16th August 1946, Muslim League decided to observe Yaum-e-Rast Iqdam (Direct Action Day) at the national level because the Hindus were dreaming of ruling the subcontinent after the departure of the British. On that day, the processions were held everywhere in which the evil designs of the Congress were exposed.

Interim Government

In September 1946, the Viceroy asked the Congress to form Interim Government. Under these circumstances, the Muslim League decided to join the Interim Government rather than leaving the field open and nominated five Muslim League members which included Liaqat Ali Khan, I.I.Chundrigar, Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan and minority member Jogandar Nath Mandal. But the interim Government could not perform effectively due to differences between the Congress and the Muslim League. Under these circumstances, the demand of the Muslims for a separate homeland under two-nation theory further strengthened. Therefore, the British Prime Minister announced on 20th February 1947 that the Government would hand over the power to the elected representatives by June 1948. Thus, the establishment of Pakistan drew closer.

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ and Liaqat Ali Khan

3rd June 1947 Plan

On 3rd June 1947, the plan for the partition of the subcontinent was announced whereby the power was to be handed over to the representatives of India by 14th August 1947. The 3rd June 1947 plan also had a clause that separate sessions of the Muslim and the Hindu members of the assemblies of Punjab and Bengal would be held. It was also decided that the provinces would be partitioned and a Commission would decide the new boundaries of provinces.

It was also decided that Sindh Assembly would decide the future status of the province through the majority vote; the people of NWFP and Sylhet would

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decide through plebiscite whether to join Pakistan or India and the Shahi Jirgah would decide the future of Balochistan.

The Indian Independence Act, 1947

To execute the 3rd June plan, the British Government passed the Indian Independence Bill on 18th July 1947 whereby India was divided into two states Pakistan and India.

Radcliffe Award

For the demarcation of the boundaries of Punjab and Bengal, two Boundary Commissions were constituted under the joint Chairmanship of Sir Cyril Radcliffe. For the demarcation of Punjab, Mr. Justice Muhammad Munir and Mr. Justice Din Muhammad represented Pakistan, while Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan and Mr. Justice Teja Singh represented India.

For the demarcation of Bengal, Mr. Justice Abu Saleh Muhammad Akram and Mr. Justice S. A. Rehman represented Pakistan while Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas and Mr. Justice B. K. Mukerjee represented India. At the time of partition, the Viceroy and his staff connived with the Congress and demarcated the boundary according to their wishes and used Radcliffe as a rubber stamp. Radcliffe award included many Muslim majority areas in India and deprived Pakistan from the waters of Sutlej, Bias and Ravi. Furthermore, the frontiers of India were extended up to Kashmir. India captured Kashmir through Gurdaspur and created the Kashmir problem which is still unresolved. The defective planning by Radcliffe created many problems for Pakistan.

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Dawn of Independence

The concept of independence has a great significance for the nations. Pakistan came into being as independent state on 14th August 1947 (27th Ramadan). Quaid-e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃاللہعلیہ was the first Governor General of Pakistan.

Role of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃاللہعلیہ in the Making of Pakistan with Reference to His Political and Constitutional Efforts

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃاللہعلیہ was born on 25th December, 1876 in Karachi. He began to take part in politics during his stay in England. He joined the Congress at first. At that time, he was a staunch supporter of the Hindu

Muslim Unity. He was also called the Ambassador of the Hindu Muslim Unity.

- In 1909, the "Minto Morley Reforms" were implemented in India. The Muslims of Mumbai elected Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃاللہعلیہ as their representative.
- In 1913, he joined the Muslim League. He left the Congress in 1920 due to its anti-Muslim policies.
- In December 1916, the Muslim League and the Congress signed a landmark agreement called "Lucknow Pact". At the same place, he was awarded the title of "Ambassador of the Hindu Muslim Unity".

- In 1919, the British government passed the Rowlatt Act. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ opposed the Act and declared it unconstitutional. He resigned from the Viceroy's Council in protest.
- In 1929, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ presented his famous fourteen points.
- Three Round Table Conferences were held in London from 1930 to 1932. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ attended the first two conferences.
- In 1934, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃاللہعلیہ returned home from England. He was given the presidentship of the Muslim League.
- In 1940, the annual meeting of the Muslim League was held in Lahore under the chairmanship of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ, in which the Pakistan Resolution was passed.
- The Muslim League met glorious success in the elections of 1945-46, under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ.
- On 14 August 1947, Pakistan came into being. On August 15, 1947, Quaid-e Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ took oath as the first Governor General of this newly born Islamic sovereign state.
- Shortly before the establishment of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam's رحمۃاللہعلیہ health had deteriorated but he continued to work day and night. He never had a chance to rest. This further deteriorated his health. The disease intensified in July 1948 and finally he died on 11th September, 1948.

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Consolidation of the State and Making of Constitution, 1947-56

From the very beginning, Pakistan had to face many difficulties in making the constitution. At the time of the emergence of Pakistan, there was no constitution to run the government affairs, therefore, the Government of India Act 1935 was adopted with some amendments. On August 10, 1947, a session of the Constituent Assembly was convened under the Interim Constitution. In addition to the legislation, this Assembly was also playing the role of the Central Parliament.

Early Problems of Pakistan

Pakistan had to face many problems soon after its establishment. Some of them were:

1. Radcliffe Award

After the declaration of establishment of Pakistan, the Viceroy appointed the Boundary Commissions for Punjab and Bengal on June 30, 1947 to determine the boundaries of both the countries. Mr. Radcliffe, an English lawyer, was appointed chairman of both the commissions. He was also given the power of arbitration in case of disagreements. The decision that this commission made was called the Radcliffe Award. The Muslim majority areas adjoining Pakistan were handed over to India. She was granted access to the state of Jammu and Kashmir through inclusion of Muslim majority area of Gurdaspur in India. Thus, the Kashmir issue was created, which remains unresolved till today.

1. Settlement of Migrants

Hindu Muslim riots after independence in 1947 added to the problems. Settlements of peaceful Muslims in India were burned to ashes. Bloodshed was caused and the Muslims were forcibly pushed into Pakistan. Pakistan had to face significant difficulties in rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees coming from India. Millions of people came to Pakistan after suffering enormous difficulties. Although it was an enormous test for the newly born state, the Muslims generously supported their migrant brothers. They provided them food and clothing. Eventually, this difficult period passed.

A scene of migration

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2. Administrative Problems

Karachi was declared the capital of Pakistan at the time of its establishment. Governor House and Secretariat buildings were evacuated for the central offices but their capacity was low, so temporary offices were established in different parts of the city. The administrative structure was in a dismal state because there was no expert and experienced staff. A total of 81 Muslim officers from the civil service came to Pakistan as its share but most of them had no experience of senior posts. There was no accommodation for the government employees who had managed to reach Pakistan. But they did not lose heart. They devoted their entire management skills to the nation and made Pakistan strong and stable.

3. Economic Problems

At the time of its creation, Pakistan had to face many economic problems too. Most of the areas of Pakistan were backward at the time of independence. Transportation and communication facilities were insufficient. The British and Hindus had deliberately kept the Muslim population areas backward. At the time of partition, there were 394 textile mills in the United India but only 14 mills came to Pakistan's share. The total number of branches of the banks was 487 but Pakistan's share was only 69. Hindus also took all their capital with them. The Indian rulers were also unjust in the proper distribution of assets between Pakistan and India. They used every possible tactics to destroy the economy of Pakistan and withheld the agreed share of Pakistan's assets.

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4. Distribution of Military Assets

After the partition of the subcontinent, justice was not done in the distribution of military assets too. The British Government had decided that according to the plan of June 3, 1947, all military assets would be divided with 64% proportion to India and 36% to Pakistan. There were 16 ordnance factories operating in the United India, but not a single one was there in the areas included in Pakistan. What to mention of shifting an ordnance factory into Pakistan, the Indian government was not willing even to shift a small part of machinery to Pakistan. After a long discussion, it was decided that Pakistan would be given Rs. 60 million to set up an ordnance factory of its own. Indian government also rejected the formula for the distribution of ordinary military assets, which made the conditions even more complex. In this way, Pakistan was deprived of its due share.

5. Dispute of River Water

Pakistan is primarily an agricultural country, where agriculture is not possible without canal irrigation. At the time of partition of the subcontinent, important

headworks on rivers and canals were also given to India, thus, giving her the control of our canals. In order to destabilize Pakistan, India stopped water supply to Pakistan from Ferozepur (River Sutlej) and Madhupur (River Ravi) headworks in April 1948. The motive behind this move was to make agricultural areas of Pakistan barren and destabilize it economically. Ultimately, the issue of water sharing between the two countries was resolved under the "Indus Water Treaty 1960", The rights to the three eastern rivers, namely Ravi, Sutlej and Beas were given to India while exclusive rights to three western rivers, namely Indus, Jhelum and Chenab were given to Pakistan.

6. Political Problems

At its creation, Pakistan had to face many political problems as well. At the time of independence, several independent princely states declared their affiliation with Pakistan which included Manawadar, Dir, Swat and Junagarh etc. India did not like the annexation of these states and occupied Junagarh on 9th November 1947. The same way, India occupied Kashmir at the end of 1947. Then, on the death of the Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ when the Pakistani nation was in grief, India occupied Hyderabad Deccan on 17 September 1948. In this way, India continued working against Pakistan's stability. The people of Kashmir wanted to affiliate with Pakistan. In this state of uncertainty, freedom movement started there resulting in the affiliation of Azad Kashmir with Pakistan.

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Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's رحمۃاللہعلیہ Role and Achievements as First Governor General

- Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ took oath as the first Governor General of Pakistan on 15th August 1947. Liaqat Ali Khan was appointed as the Prime Minister. As the constitution of the newly born state was not ready, the Act of 1935 was amended and enforced.
- Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ with his towering personality, overcame many problems created after independence.
- Realizing the sensitivity of the situation, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ declared Karachi as the capital of Pakistan.
- Pakistan Secretariat was established and the Government officials were advised to serve the nation honestly.
- An agreement was concluded with an air company which started the movement of government employees from India.

- For administrative reformation, a committee was set-up under the supervision of Chaudhry Muhammad Ali.
- Headquarters of Army, Navy and Air Force were established to improve their efficiency.
- Besides other issues, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ paid special attention to the foreign policy. He developed healthy relations with the neighbouring and developed countries which was the main objective of the foreign policy.
- Pakistan became the member of UN under the dynamic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ.
- He held the first Educational Conference in 1947.
- Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ rendered all possible services to Pakistan so long as he lived.

Liaqat Ali Khan's Role and Achievements as First Prime Minister

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- Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, was a trusted companion of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ. To handle the tsunami of refugees entering Punjab was a difficult task. On the advice of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ he, as chairman of the Punjab Refugee Council, supervised the work of rehabilitation of the refugees and providing them with the necessities of life. After the establishment of Pakistan, Hindu-Muslim riots had become common due to the hatred of Hindus towards the Muslims in India. He visited the border areas with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to stop the massacre of the Muslims in Punjab and appealed to abstain from the malicious activity of human bloodshed. While guidance to the nation and the government in all issues including the formation of administrative structure, restoration of economic life, budget preparation, Kashmir war, control of internal chaos and defense against India's conspiracies was provided by Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ Prime Minister Liaqat Ali Khan was responsible for implementing his decisions.
- During his rule, a great struggle for economic development was started. The people were encouraged to promote Pakistani products.
- He got Objectives Resolution passed from Assembly in 1949 and constituted a "*Basic Principles Committee*" to draw the new constitution.
- He visited the United States in 1950. He tried to persuade the American

leadership to meet Pakistan's defense needs.

- Liaqat Ali Khan's foreign policy played a key role in establishing cordial relations with Islamic countries.
- On October 16, 1951, he was shot dead in the Company Bagh of Rawalpindi while he was about to start his address. The last words on his tongue were: "Allah! Protect Pakistan". The nation awarded Liaqat Ali Khan the title of "Quaid-e-Millat" for his great services and named Company Bagh as Liaqat Bagh in recognition of his national services. He was buried at Mazar-e-Quaid's compound in Karachi.

Objectives Resolution

Prime Minister Liaqat Ali Khan presented a historic resolution on 12th March 1949 in the assembly which laid down the basic principles for making of the future constitution of Pakistan. Federal legislature approved it with majority vote. It is generally called "Objectives Resolution”.

The main points of the Objectives Resolution are as under:

1. Sovereignty of Almighty Allah

Objectives Resolution categorically states that sovereignty all over the universe belongs to Almighty Allah. Power is a trust with the people and it is to be exercised within the prescribed limits by the elected representatives of the people.

2. Follow the Islamic Values

Objectives Resolution has laid down that in Pakistan, Islamic values like democracy, freedom of expression, tolerance and social justice would be exercised.

3. Islamic Way of Life

It was affirmed that an adequate environment would be provided to enable the Muslims to lead their individual and collective lives according to the basic principles of Islam.

4. Protection of Minorities

All the minorities living in Pakistan shall be fully free to lead their lives according to the basic principles of their religions and beliefs.

5. Provision of Fundamental Rights

All citizens of Pakistan shall be guaranteed fundamental rights without making any discrimination on the basis of racial, political, economic or religious

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prejudices.

6. Federal Form of Government

It was specifically mentioned in Objectives Resolution that Pakistan shall have a federal democratic structure and its system shall be administered through the elected representatives of the people.

7. Safeguard the Interests of Backward and Depressed Classes

It was stressed in the Objectives Resolution that requisite efforts shall be made for the protection of the interests of depressed classes.

8. Independence of Judiciary

It was affirmed in the Objectives Resolution that judiciary shall be free from all pressures and would work independently.

Importance of the Objectives Resolution

People felt happy and relieved on the passing of the Objectives Resolution, and felt that the formation of constitution would be according to their desires and wishes.

(i) Importance of Objectives Resolution can be understood by the fact that after its approval, the process of the formation of constitution started. A committee to draft the constitution was formed which was named Basic Principles Committee.

(ii) The Objectives Resolution outlined the basic principles for making the constitution.

(iii) Objectives Resolution was incorporated as a preamble in all the constitutions of Pakistan. It was made a part of the constitution of 1973 through an amendment in 1985.

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Process of Constitution Making in Pakistan

After the approval of Objectives Resolution, it became certain on what lines the constitution would be made. For this purpose, a committee comprising the members of federal legislature was also constituted, but unfortunately Pakistan was engulfed in various problems and no attention could be paid to the constitution. Due to political instability, the governments continued to change rapidly. In such a state of affairs, Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Federal Assembly on 24 October, 1954 and announced the formation of new constituent assembly. Another major hurdle in the way of making the constitution was that the Western wing of Pakistan consisted of three provinces, Punjab, Sindh and NWFP (KPK) along with Balochistan and princely

states while the Eastern wing comprised of one province only. In order to overcome this hurdle, all the provinces of the Western wing and its areas were merged into one province and named as One Unit. After the formation of one unit and the elections of new Federal Assembly, the process of constitution making became easier. Newly appointed Prime Minister Ch. Muhammad Ali, paid full attention to making of the new constitution and completed it. New constitution was approved by the Assembly.

Salient Features of the Constitution of 1956

The first constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on 23rd March, 1956. Salient features of this constitution were as under:

(i) Pakistan was declared an Islamic Republic.

(ii) Federal parliamentary system was introduced in the country.

(iii) It was affirmed that sovereignty belongs to Almighty Allah, exercise of power would be through the elected representatives of people, necessary environment would be created to enable the people to lead their lives according to the basic principles of Islam, and full religious freedom will be granted to minorities.

(iv) Citizens were given full civic rights to lead a prosperous life and utilize their faculties.

(v) It was guaranteed that the judiciary would work independently. Security of service would be ensured for judges.

(vi) Under the constitution of 1956, Urdu and Bengali were declared the national languages.

(vii) Constitution of 1956 was prepared in written form.

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Abrogation of the Constitution

Constitution of 1956 was approved after untiring efforts of nine years but it could not run for a long period due to peculiar circumstances, mutual confrontation of politicians, unnecessary interference of bureaucracy and military in democratic institutions, non-serious attitude and lack of leadership. The constitution of 1956 remained promulgated for two years and seven months. In October 1958, General Muhammad Ayub Khan, the Commander in Chief of Pakistan Army imposed Martial Law, dismissed the democratic government and assumed all authorities himself. He abrogated the 1956 Constitution by dissolving the Federal and Provincial Assemblies and assumed the office of President and Chief Martial Law Administrator.

Accession of States and Tribal Areas to Pakistan

There were about 600 semi-autonomous princely states in the subcontinent. After the announcement of the plan of June 3, 1947, these states were to join either Pakistan or India, depending on their geographical situation, population and religion. The description of some of these states is as under:-

1. State of Jammu and Kashmir

The state of Jammu and Kashmir is situated in the extreme north of the subcontinent which is considered to be the centre of the continent of Asia. Muslims in Kashmir were in a large majority and they wanted accession to Pakistan but Raja Hari Singh, the Hindu ruler of Kashmir, fled to India and announced accession to India against the wishes of the Kashmiri people.

India sent its troops to Kashmir and tried to capture it illegally, but the Kashmiri Mujahideen liberated the area of Azad Jammu and Kashmir from India. India took the issue to the United Nations. The UN arranged ceasefire between India and Pakistan. The UN approved in its resolutions with majority vote that the issue of Kashmir would be decided according to the aspirations of the people of Kashmir by a plebiscite. The Kashmir issue is a central issue between India and Pakistan and without resolving it, the security and peace of this region is at risk. Although Pakistan invited India on numerous occasions to resolve the issue through dialogue yet India avoided it every time on one pretext or the other. Both Pakistan and India are now nuclear powers. If the war starts again on this issue, it can turn into a nuclear war.

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2. Hyderabad Deccan State

At the time of partition, the ruler of the state was called the Nizam. The majority of population was Hindus. It was a separate state in British India and had an area of 86 thousand square miles. The Nizam wanted to keep his state autonomous but in 1948, Indian forces removed his government and occupied the state.

3. Junagarh State

At the time of partition of India, the ruler of Junagarh state, Nawab Muhammad Mahabat Khan announced its accession to Pakistan. This accession was also approved by the government of Pakistan but Indian forces invaded the state of Junagarh in 1947 and occupied it.

4. Manavadar State

The ruler of this state was Muslim at the time of partition of India. He declared its accession to Pakistan. This state had borders with Junagarh and the Indian forces which had already occupied Junagarh took advantage of it and occupied the state of Manavadar.

5. Swat State, Khairpur State and Bahawalpur State

Swat State, Khairpur State and Bahawalpur State affiliated with Pakistan.

6. Tribal Areas

After the creation of Pakistan, these areas enjoyed a different status from the four provinces and were governed by the federal government. In 2018, these areas were merged into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.

1. General Muhammad Ayub Khan Era, 1958-1969

The main causes of General Ayub Khan's martial law were as follows:-

(i) Lack of Political Leadership

General Ayub Khan

After one year of establishment of Pakistan, the founder of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) died and in 1951, Quaid-e-Millat Liaqat Ali Khan was martyred. After the departure of these leaders, there was a crisis of competent political leadership in Pakistan. Thus, rein of the country fell into the hands of such leaders who could neither create the desired national unity nor overcome the provincial, linguistic and economic crises.

(ii) Delay in Elections

One of the reasons for development of political crisis in Pakistan was the delay in the elections. After the Constitution of 1956 was passed, it was expected that elections would be held within a year but it could not happen.

(iii) Frequent Change in Governments

From August 14, 1947 to October 7, 1958, there was parliamentary system in Pakistan. This system had failed completely over these eleven years. The failure of the parliamentary system can be judged from the fact, that in these eleven years, seven ministries were formed under four governor generals.

(iv) Constant Hurdles in Making Constitution

Both Pakistan and India got their freedom at the same time. India developed its constitution within 2 ½ Years but Pakistan could not do so. Eventually, the situation arose when martial law was imposed.

2. Basic Democracies System 1959

General Ayub Khan took charge of the country by imposing martial law in 1958. He himself was a supporter of the presidential system in which the president wields huge powers. In view of this sentiment, General Ayub Khan decided to

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introduce a four tiers Basic Democracies System in 1959.

(i) Union Council / Town Committee

Union Councils in large rural towns and Town Committees in small towns were the first tier of the Basic Democracies System.

(ii) Tehsil Council /Thana Council

The second tier of the Basic Democracies System was the Tehsil Council and Thana Council.

(iii) District Council

The District Council was the third major tier of the Basic Democracies System.

(iv) Divisional Council

The Divisional Council was the last tier of the Basic Democracies System.

3. Muslim Family Laws 1961

General Muhammad Ayub Khan implemented the Muslim Family Laws in 1961. According to these laws, marriage registration was made compulsory for the first time in Pakistan. Apart from this, second marriage without the permission of the first wife was made illegal. The minimum age for marriage was fixed at 18 years for a boy and 16 years for a girl. In case of divorce, the period of Iddah was kept at 90 days. Under these laws, the right of the orphaned grandson to the inheritance of the grandfather was also recognized.

Muslim Family Law was the first legislation of its kind in Pakistan which was being demanded by women and human rights organizations for a long time. In this way, the long-standing demand of these people was also fulfilled by the implementation of Muslim Family Laws and the implementation of the necessary laws for an Islamic society in the true sense was implemented.

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Salient Features of the Constitution of 1962

In order to draft a new constitution, President General Muhammad Ayub Khan constituted a new Commission. The Commission presented its proposals to the President in 1961. He made amendments according to his desire and enforced the new constitution on 8th June, 1962.

(i) The constitution of 1962 was in written form. It consisted of 250 articles.

(ii) The constitution of 1962 was federal in nature. The two wings of the country were given equal status.

(iii) Presidential form of Government was established. President held extreme powers in the constitution of 1962.

(iv) Various Islamic provisions were incorporated in the constitution i.e.

sovereignty of Almighty Allah and exercise of power through the elected representatives of people. Pakistan was named as Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and it was made compulsory for head of the state to be a Muslim.

(v) People were given some rights to lead peaceful, prosperous life and utilization of their faculties. These were known as fundamental rights of the citizens.

(vi) Urdu and Bangali were declared as the national languages of Pakistan.

Failure of the 1962 Constitution:

President Ayub Khan ruled the country for about ten years. But the people started agitation against dictatorial rule of President General Muhammad Ayub Khan and the situation started getting out of control. Under these circumstances martial law was again imposed in the country. On 25th March 1969, General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan took over the reins of the country and abrogated the constitution of 1962.

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4. Presidential Elections 1965

Under the Constitution of 1962, the Presidential election was held in January 1965, in which the number of candidates was four but the actual contest was between General Ayub Khan and Mader-e-Millat Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah. Mader-e-Millat Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah was actually against the dictatorial system established by General Ayub Khan. She was not tempted by any position or power but to save the country from dictatorship and to restore parliamentary democratic institutions, she took part in this election despite old age and poor health. According to the Constitution of 1962, members of Basic Democracies had the status of electoral body for the election of the President, Provincial and Central Assemblies. These members elected Muhammad Ayub Khan as the President and Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah was defeated.

Impact of Elections on Politics

The Basic Democracies System was an important cause of Ayub Khan's downfall. All the political parties of opposition blamed Ayub Khan of manipulation in these so-called Elections and launched a public coordination campaign for the restoration of democracy in the country. In East Pakistan, sense of deprivation and insecurity arose. The people of East Pakistan demanded a new constitution in their six points. Political parties and regional groups began a joint movement.

5. Pakistan and India War 1965

India had been trying all kinds of tricks to weaken Pakistan right from the inception of Pakistan. Sometimes it created the border disputes and sometimes the issue of water distribution. Sometimes, it disrupted the distribution of assets and sometimes it strained relations with Pakistan on the issue of Kashmir. All these events led to the outbreak of the Pakistan-India War in September 1965.

In the Rann of Kutch, Pak-India border conflicts began in the spring of 1965. Similarly, in Kashmir, the situation was worsening day by day. On this, the people of Kashmir started protesting against the Indian domination. All of these incidents escalated tensions between the two countries.

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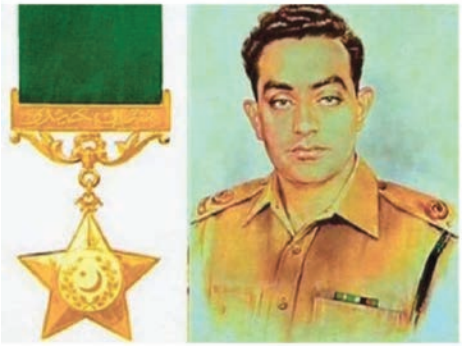
Main Events of 1965 War

On September 6, at 3 am, India started an unannounced war and attacked West Pakistan by crossing the international border. Main fronts opened by India were Lahore Sector, Rann of Kutch, Sialkot (Chawinda) and Kashmir etc.

On thisoccasion, the President of Pakistan General Ayub Khan, while addressing the nation on TV and radio, said,

> "our brave soldiers have moved forward to repel the enemy and Pakistan Armed Forces will demonstrate bravery. Our Armed Forces will defeat the enemy with invincible spirit. The Indian rulers do not know which nation they have challenged."

Pakistan's Army bravely faced an enemy, many times bigger than itself, and the brave people of Pakistan fully supported their army. Milli songs further enhanced the spirit of the people and the Armed Forces. On Lahore-Wagha front, Major Raja Aziz Bhatti and his comrades fought the enemy bravely and prevented the enemy from entering their territory. He offered his life but did not let the enemy cross B.R.B canal. In recognition of this bravery, he was awarded "Nishan-e-Haider".



Maj. Raja Aziz Bhatti Shaheed (Nishan-e-Haider)

A major battle of tanks was fought at Chawinda. Our young men loaded their bodies with bombs and blocked the

enemy tanks. Our air force also fought against the enemy beyond its capacity. In the first three days, Pakistan Air Force inflicted serious blows on the enemy and broke the backbone of Indian Air Force. Squadron Leader Muhammad Mahmood Alam (M.M. Alam) set a new world record by shooting down five Indian planes in just one minute. Our soldiers were martyred while performing memorable actions of war history, and the spirit of the people was also worth seeing.

A scene of War 1965

Pakistani tanks countering the enemy in the war

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Impacts of War

In view of public excitement, three cities of Pakistan, namely Lahore, Sargodha and Sialkot were awarded Hilal-i-Istaqlal. The war created a spirit of national solidarity and unity among the people of Pakistan. The whole nation got united by forgetting its internal differences and fought against the invading enemy with complete discipline. On the appeal of the President of Pakistan, the entire nation made liberal donations. The youth rushed to the hospitals to donate blood to their wounded soldiers. Due to this war, Pakistan's defense was strengthened and Kashmir issue was highlighted.

Every year, on September 6, the Pakistan Defense Day is celebrated with great enthusiasm and zeal to once again remind the enemy that all true passions for our homeland exist even today. On the morning of September 6, 1965, India attacked Pakistan and in response to this attack, the way our armed forces defended the country has no parallel in history. Everyone was ready to offer sacrifice for the beloved country in his own way. In Indo-Pak War of 1965, Pakistan emerged victorious due to prayers and the passions of people. Pakistan got international fame due to national solidarity, patriotism and unity. In this war, the brave forces of Pakistan frustrated Indian designs. We should salute the brave soldiers who did not care about their lives and embraced the highest position of martyrdom.

1. Economic Development

During the era of General Muhammad Ayub Khan, average GDP growth rate remained about 7%. He took following steps for economic development-

Focus on Agriculture Sector

Pakistan's economy is largely dependent on agriculture, so Ayub Khan introduced various reforms in the field of agriculture. He set a land ownership limit for big landlords, distributed land amongst farmers and peasants. The use of chemical fertilizers was enhanced. High yielding seeds, tractors, harvesters and threshers were introduced in the agriculture sector. Agricultural loans were provided on easy terms. Many canals, dams and barrages were constructed for the improvement of irrigation system. Apart from this, tube wells were also installed so that the agricultural production through these measures may reach to a substantial increase.

Focus on Industrial Sector

In 1958, after the imposition of martial law, President Muhammad Ayub Khan announced a new industrial policy. New industries were set up in the country which created employment for the people. Exports of Industrial manufactured goods were increased, small industries were developed, manufacturers were given concessions in taxes and raw material imports and technical training was arranged. Investment Promotion Bureau (IPB) was established to attract foreign investors to invest in the country. To help industrial sector and to promote scientific research, Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR) was established. The Pakistan Industrial Development Bank was established to provide long and short-term loans for the development of industries. The Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (PICIC) was established which financed the industries with the help of the State Bank of Pakistan. Export bonus scheme was also introduced.

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Improvement in Education and Social Sector

Under General Ayub Khan's government, reforms were also introduced in the educational and social sectors. New curricula were developed for schools and new textbooks were printed. Textbook Boards were established in different provinces. New schools, colleges and universities were established in the country. Family planning program was introduced to control the population growth for development of social sector. Under General Ayub Khan's government, there was a boost in the development of the country.

Five Year Plans

The Second and Third Five Year Plans were implemented during the tenure of General Muhammad Ayub Khan. In this way, an attempt was made to achieve the goals of economic development.

Do you know?

On March 25, 1969, due to unfavourable circumstances, General Ayub Khan resigned.

1. General Yahya Khan Regime 1969-71

The people of Pakistan did not accept the defeat of Mader-e-Millat Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah in Presidential elections of 1965 and the Tashkent agreement between Pakistan and India. As a result, they started countrywide protests against President Ayub. Finally, under public pressure, President Ayub Khan resigned from his office. After this, the army chief, General Yahya Khan, imposed Martial Law and took control of the government on March 25, 1969. The Constitution of 1962 was abolished.

General Yahya Khan

General Yahya Khan, till the formation of new government, formed an interim constitution with the consultation of all political leaders, which was called the Legal Framework Order 1970.

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2. Legal Framework Order (LFO) 1970

In November 1969, a commission was set up by General Yahya Khan to prepare the interim constitution, which was finalized on March 30, 1970. Following were the key points of the Legal Framework order:

1. One unit was eliminated from West Pakistan and all four provinces were restored.
2. The people were given the right to vote directly for the elections. 21 years of age was fixed for voting.
3. The equal distribution of seats of National Assembly between provinces was eliminated, and all provinces were given seats according to their population. The total number of seats of the National Assembly was 313. Among these, 13 seats were reserved for women, while women were also given the right to contest on general seats.
4. The minimum age of the candidate was fixed 25 years to contest the election.
5. If the new National Assembly failed to draft a new constitution within 120 days, the Assembly would be dissolved.

In addition to all these points, a policy was introduced in the Legal Framework Order 1970 for the making of future constitution. The country's future constitution was to be federal. The name of the country was to be the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Islamic ideology and democratic values were to be included in the constitution. Citizens were to exercise their basic rights freely. The judiciary

had to be independent from administration. Provinces were given autonomy. The President was given the power not to pass the Constitution unless the points set forth above were part of the Constitution. The President was given the power to amend the Constitution which could not be challenged in any court.

3. General Elections 1970

The general elections for the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies were held according to the Legal Framework Order 1970. As these were the first elections in the history of Pakistan based on adult voting, therefore, there was great enthusiasm in the public for these elections. All political parties participated in these elections. The Awami League and the Pakistan Peoples' Party were very popular among the major political parties. The Peoples' Party chanted the slogan of "Bread, Clothing and Shelter", which became very popular among the people.

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As a result of election, the Awami League emerged as the only majority party which had won160 of the 300 general seats of the National Assembly. The Pakistan Peoples' Party won 81 seats and remaining seats won by all the other parties and Independent candidates. The results of the Provincial Assemblies were not different. Awami League won 288 out of 300 general seats in East Pakistan. Pakistan Peoples' Party won majority in Punjab and Sindh, while National Awami Party (NAP) and Jamiat Ulema e-Islam (JUI) got majority in NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Balochistan.

The results of these elections made it clear that the Awami League would form a government in the centre. West Pakistan's political leadership and bureaucracy were concerned because the manifesto on which the Awami League had won was unacceptable to the political leadership of West Pakistan. Therefore, the transfer of powers to the new government was delayed, resulting in a wave of concern in East Pakistan. General Yahya Khan held talks with the head of Awami League, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, but these did not succeed. Thereafter, a civil war situation developed in East Pakistan. Bengalis chanted slogan of independent state with the help of pro-Indian organization Mukti Bahini. Pakistan's Armed Forces had to intervene to crush the revolt. Thus, bloody riots began in East Pakistan.

1. Separation of East Pakistan and Emergence of Bangladesh

As a result of the 1970 general elections, when the Awami League had won the majority in East Pakistan and the reins of the country were not handed over to the Awami League, the law and order situation developed in East Pakistan. To control this situation, Chief Martial Law Administrator General Yahya Khan declared

emergency there. The Pakistan army tried to improve law and order situation but the situation kept on deteriorating day by day as the organization called Mukti Bahini was busy spreading riots there. Under these circumstances, on March 15, 1971, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, General Yahya Khan and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman met in Dhaka to restore peace. The negotiations ended without any results. Due to the tense situation, millions of Bengalis began migrating to India. India officially announced to help the Bengalis. The Indian army provided weapons to the rebels and started training them which worsened the situation between Pakistan and India. General Yahya Khan sent more troops to East Pakistan, with the result that Pakistan army gained control of the most of the areas. Given the situation, India attacked East Pakistan with its armed forces. The Pakistan army in East Pakistan contained the Indian forces for two weeks. When they ran out of supplies and no more aid could reach from West Pakistan, India succeeded in its nefarious designs. Thus, on December 16, 1971, East Pakistan got separated and became an independent country by the name of Bangladesh.

Leader of PPP Zulifqar Ali Bhutto, leader of Awami League Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman and Chaudhry Fazal Elahi

Do you know?

The incident of the Army Public School Peshawar took place on December 16, 2014.

5. Causes of Separation of East Pakistan

A brief overview of the secession of East Pakistan can be taken from the following facts:-

(i) Geographical Distance

There was a distance of one thousand miles between East and West Pakistan. Between these two wings, there was India, which had been engaged in its efforts to undermine Pakistan's integrity ever since the partition of the subcontinent in 1947. Maintaining political and cultural ties between the two wings a thousand miles apart, was a challenging task. The cultures of the two parts were also very different from each other.

(ii) Impacts of Hindus on Trade and Services

In East Pakistan trade and government jobs were dominated by Hindus in large

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number and they were stirring up separation sentiments under hidden motives.

(iii) Economic Backwardness

East Pakistan was economically backward and no government took adequate measures to remove economic disparities of this region.

(iv) Role of Hindu Teachers

Education sector in East Pakistan was totally under the control of the Hindus. They poisoned the Bengalis against Pakistan and aroused their sentiments.

(v) Language Issue

Although language issue was resolved under the Constitutions of 1956 and 1962 yet it had created a sense of deprivation with respect to the language among the people of East Pakistan. This sense of deprivation could not be removed despite the best efforts of the Governments.

(vi) Problem of Representation Ratio

Population of East Pakistan was 56% and they wanted the right of representation on the basis of majority of their population. Although they accepted representation on the basis of equality in the constitution of 1956 and 1962, yet they did not get their legitimate rights which led to frustration in them.

(vii) Indian Interference

India's undue interference in the affairs of East Pakistan also worsened the situation. India provided training and support to the Mukti Bahini workers and encouraged separatists.

(viii) Six points of Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman

Six points of the president of Awami League Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman also promoted secession.

(ix) Elections of 1970

The 1970 general elections gave a new twist to the situation and after the complete victory of Awami League in East Pakistan, people started thinking in a new perspective.

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EXERCISE

1. Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option:

(i) Aurangzeb Alamgir died in:

(a) 1707 (b) 1708

(c) 1717 (d) 1718

(ii) Established in 1906:
(a) National Congress (b) All India Muslim League
(c) Anjuman-i-Hamayat-i-Islam (d) Majlas-e-Ahrar

(iii) Turkiye stood in the First World War with:
(a) Russia (b) America
(c) Germany (d) Japan

(iv) Ulemas declared the subcontinent:
(a) Dar-ul-Harab (b) Dar-us-Salaam
(c) Dar-ul-Amaan (d) Dar-ul-Qarar

(v) Nehru Report was presented in:
(a) 1938 (b) 1928
(c) 1918 (d) 1908

(vi) Cripps Mission arrived in India in:
(a) 1940 (b) 1942
(c) 1944 (d) 1946

(vii) Realizing the sensitivity of the nation, the city which was declared the capital of Pakistan by Quaid-e-Azam رحمة الله عليه
(a) Islamabad (b) Karachi
(c) Lahore (d) Faisalabad

(viii) General Ayub Khan imposed Martial Law on:
(a) October, 1956 (b) October, 1957
(c) October, 1958 (d) October, 1958

(ix) During 1970 elections, the National Assembly seats won by Pakistan People's Party were:
(a) 37 (b) 81
(c) 112 (d) 160

(x) Bangladesh was established in:
(a) 1970 (b) 1971
(c) 1972 (d) 1973

2. Write short answers:

(i) When did Muslims arrive in South Asia in the Subcontinent?
(ii) What benefits did the Muslims get in the Treaty of Lucknow?
(iii) Write the main objective of Aligarh Movement.
(iv) What was the result of Migration Movement?
(v) What Motives were involved in the background of the establishment of Muslim League?

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(vi) When and who presented the Lahore resolution?

(vii) What was the cause of Migration Movement?

(viii) When and where was Liaqat Ali Khan martyred?

(ix) What was the most important decision of Radcliffe Award?

(x) When was the 1956 constitution repealed?

(xi) Name only three of the difficulties faced by Muslims after the establishment of Pakistan.

(xii) Who has supreme authority according to Objectives Resolution?

(xiii) State three features of the 1956 Constitution.

(xiv) What was the purpose of establishment of Pakistan Industrial Development Bank?

(xv) Write the system levels of primary democracies.

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3. Answer the following questions in detail:

(i) Throw light on Aligarh movement from political, social and educational aspects.

(ii) Write fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ.

(iii) Explain the role of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ in the establishment of Pakistan in terms of political and constitutional efforts.

(iv) Examine the initial difficulties faced after the creation of Pakistan.

(v) Explain in detail the main points of the Objectives Resolution.

(vi) What were the reasons for General Muhammad Ayub Khan's martial law? Explain.

(vii) Write the salient features of the 1962 Constitution.

(viii) Give an overview of the Legal Framework Order 1970.

(ix) Examine the causes and effects of the separation of East Pakistan and the creation of Bangladesh.

Activity

- Organize a dialogue between students on the causes of the separation of East Pakistan.

Instructions for Teachers

- Inform the students about the important events of President Ayub Khan's era.

Chapter 3
History of Pakistan (1971 Till Now)

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- Explain the important aspects of Pakistan's industrial, agricultural, educational, medical, economic, social, constitutional and administrative reforms and development in different periods:
- (i) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Era (ii) General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq Era
- (iii) Benazir Bhutto Era (first and second)
- (iv) Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's rule (first, second and third)
- (v) General Pervez Musharraf Era (vi) Yousuf Raza Gilani Era
- Discuss the elections 2018 and the formation of the new government.
- Describe the reign of Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif.
- Mark the important aspects of the 1973 constitution.
- Discuss Pakistan as a nuclear power.

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(i) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's Era 1971-1977

After the separation of East Pakistan, General Yahya Khan handed over power to Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, Chairman of the Pakistan People's Party on December 20, 1971. Thus, the reign of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto began. After assuming power, he started rebuilding Pakistan. At that time, the people of Pakistan were demoralized and hopeless. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto encouraged the people and immediately took revolutionary steps for the betterment of the country.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

On April 21, 1972, Martial law was lifted. Under the Interim Constitution (1972), Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto took over the government and focused on national issues. Realizing the need and importance of the Constitution, a Constitutional Committee consisting of 25 members representing all the political parties was formed to draft constitution.

Industrial Reforms

The objective of industrial reforms was to improve the working conditions of the workers and create a better industrial environment. To rebuild the country's economy and for the revival and development of the industry, the workers were given proper and effective representation in the management of the industries.

The share of workers in the profit of industries was increased. Bonus was made mandatory for employees. Health facilities for workers were increased. Compensation to workers in case of injury, death or accident was increased. Group insurance and social security system were implemented.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto adopted a strategy of nationalization of various institutions. Major industrial units, banks, insurance companies and educational institutions were nationalized. The purpose and importance of this strategy was to gain control of the country's financial matters and pass on its benefits to the common man. State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan was established.

Do you know?

The Commonwealth is a group of countries that were once ruled by the United Kingdom. This group was established in 1926. Many countries, including Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh, are members of it.

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Agricultural Reforms

On March 1, 1972, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto announced some agricultural reforms. The purpose of these reforms was to improve economic conditions of the people concerned with agriculture, increase agricultural produce and rehabilitate country's economy by improving the agricultural system. The ownership limit of canal irrigated agricultural land was reduced to 150 acres and rain fed land to 300 acres. Agricultural reforms redefined land ownership. Exceeding the prescribed limit, the land became the property of the state. The eviction of tenants from the land was banned. The land acquired from the feudal lords and landlords was distributed free among the landless farmers.

Educational Reforms

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto announced educational reforms in 1972. Private educational institutions were nationalized and due to this, the salaries of teachers and other employees working in those institutions became equal to the employees of government educational institutions. In order to provide affordable transport to the students, special discounts were given on the fare of buses and trains. This step significantly increased the enrolment of students in educational institutions. Student scholarships were increased. Many universities were established. In 1974, Allama Iqbal Open University (formerly People's Open University) was established in Islamabad, which provided opportunities for students to acquire education through correspondence. Adult education centres were also introduced. Steps were taken to impart higher education. Schools and colleges were upgraded. Teacher training institutions were established.

Health Reforms

Basic health centres were established for free treatment of the poor people and

budget for education and health was increased. New medical colleges were established in the country.

Economic Reforms

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto took many steps for the revival of country's economy. These include nationalization of industries, banks, and reforms for labour etc. The reforms agenda was based on the manifesto of Pakistan People's Party. The popular slogan of party was "Roti, Kapra aur Makan (food, clothing and shelter). Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's economic reforms were based on the ideas of socialism. His clear slogan was, "Islam is our religion, Socialism is our economy". A network of roads was laid across the country. Public transport sector was upgraded as compare to private sector transport. Railway journey was made comfortable.

Social Reforms

Sincere and effective steps were taken to raise the living standards of the people and reduce the difference between the rich and the poor in the society. To end the state of unrest in the country, Z.A Bhutto encouraged the people through his speeches. He introduced five (5) Marla Housing Scheme for the homeless people. Government sent millions of unemployed youths to Middle East. To protect women in Pakistan many social reforms were undertaken. Under the Public Works Programme, several practical initiatives were implemented for the development of rural areas. Electricity was provided to hundreds of villages.

Do you know?

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was the first and only Civilian Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan.

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Constitutional Reforms

During the regime of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, the unified constitution of 1973 was enacted. The constitutional amendments of this period are as follows:

First Amendment 1974

The First Amendment to the Pakistani constitution defined the borders of the four provinces and made FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) part of Pakistan.

Second Amendment 1974

The Second Amendment states that a false claimant of prophethood or one who does not consider Hazrat Muhammad Rasool Allah خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّين صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّم as the last Rasool, is not a Muslim.

Third Amendment 1975

In the Third Amendment, anyone who harmed the integrity of Pakistan was declared an enemy of the country.

Fourth Amendment 1975

The Fourth Amendment increased six seats in the National Assembly for minorities.

Fifth Amendment 1976

The Fifth Constitutional Amendment prevented a member of the National Assembly or a candidate in general elections from simultaneously holding the position of a provincial governor.

Sixth Amendment 1976

In the Sixth Constitutional Amendment, the tenure and retirement age of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the High Courts were fixed.

Seventh Amendment 1977

Through the Seventh Constitutional Amendment, the Prime Minister has been given the right to advise the President to hold a referendum on any matter depending on the situation in the country.

Administrative Reforms

In 1972, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto travelled to Afghanistan, China and Russia to establish relations with heads of other countries and get due respect for Pakistan among the great nations. He also signed the Simla Agreement with India, which helped release of prisoners of 1971 war. Bhutto reformed the structures of civil services of Pakistan and police department. In 1974, he not only organized a meeting of OIC at Lahore but also rendered valuable services to strengthen the unity of Muslim countries. Declaring 5th February as Kashmir Day is one of his great achievements. To make sure everyone in Pakistan could have a clear identity, he started the national identity card system.

(ii) General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq's Era 1977-1988

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto announced early elections and held elections in March 1977. All nine opposition parties of that time formed an alliance "Pakistan National Alliance" (PNA) to compete with Pakistan People's Party (PPP). Pakistan People's Party won the elections, but the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) launched a protest movement accusing Pakistan People's Party of rigging in the elections.

General Muhammad Zia Ul Haq

Dialogues began between Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and Pakistan National Alliance to resolve the issue. These talks were still going on when General Zia-ul-Haq

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imposed martial law. All political parties were banned. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was arrested. In this way, the political scenario was completely changed. Later, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was sentenced to death in Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Khan murder case. Muhammad Khan Junejo became the Prime Minister through a non party based election in 1985.

Muhammad Khan Junejo

Since Muhammad Khan Junejo, was a man of democratic temperament, he could not get along well with General Zia-ul-Haq. Disagreements arose between the two, which led General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq to use his powers under Article 58-2B of the Constitution of Pakistan to overthrow the government of Muhammad Khan Junejo and dissolve the National and Provincial Assemblies on May 29, 1988.

The reforms of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq are described below;

Industrial Reforms

General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq abandoned the policies of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and returned many industries to their owners. Cotton factories, rice and flour mills etc. were prominent among them. Investors were provided protection. Large scale industries were mostly set up in the private sector. The country's exports increased.

Agricultural Reforms

The agricultural sector was developed. Ushar was imposed on agricultural production at the rate of 10 percent in rained areas and 5 percent in canal water areas.

Educational Reforms

Islamiat and Pakistan studies were made compulsory subjects up to the graduation. Government took steps to establish separate women university. Islamic Ideology Council was reconstituted. Newspapers, radio and television were used to promote Islamic values. Steps were taken to publish error free Holy Quran. Educational Development and Adult Education Programmes were launched to increase the literacy rate in the country.

Health Reforms

A programme was launched to provid e health facilities in the country. Basic health centres were established in rural areas. The provision of medical facilities through lady health workers was also started.

Economic Reforms

The Zakat system has been implemented at the government level since 1980. On the first of Ramadan, Zakat began to be deducted from the accounts of the

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Muslim account holders of the banks at the rate of 2.5% per annum. Interest free banking system was introduced. Accounts were opened in all the banks on the basis of profit and loss sharing.

Social Reforms

During his era (1977-88), General Zia-ul-Haq took several steps to establish an Islamic society in Pakistan. Objectives Resolution, which was a part of preamble of 1956 and 1962 constitutions was formally incorporated into 1973 Constitution. Sharia Courts were established in the country. A programme to replace un-Islamic laws with Islamic laws was initiated. Islamic punishments (Hadood) were enforced in crimes like theft and drinking etc. Presidential orders were issued for controlling drugs. Many adequate measures were taken to regulate and promote Namaz/Salaat (Prayer System). In short, efforts were made to establish an Islamic environment in the country.

Constitutional Reforms

The following amendments were made to the constitution of Pakistan during the tenure of General Zia-ul-Haq:

Eighth Amendment 1985

Under the Eighth Amendment, the next president would be elected by an electoral college consisting of both houses of parliament and the four provincial assemblies. After the amendment, the president gained extraordinary powers and the status of prime minister became secondary. Term of the Senate was extended to six years.

Ninth amendment 1985

The Ninth Amendment ensured that Islamic injunctions derived from the Qu'ran and Sunnah will be the source of the highest law and guidance.

Tenth Amendment 1987

The Tenth Amendment set a minimum of 130 working days for the National Assembly and the Senate.

Administrative Reforms

In 1979, Russian forces entered Afghanistan. Due to the unrest in Afghanistan, millions of Afghan refugees migrated to Pakistan. Hundreds of Afghan refugee camps were set up in Pakistan. Relations between the people of the two countries became stronger. Due to the successful Afghan policy, Pakistan received a lot of international acclaim. Pakistan's relations with other democracies became stronger. Pak-Afghan diplomatic relations also improved significantly. General Zia-ul-Haq fully participated in the activities related to the Islamic Summit Conference and the unity of the Muslim Ummah.

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(iii) Benazir Bhutto's First Term 1988-90

General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq along with his companions died in a plane crash on August 17, 1988 on their way back from Bahawalpur. Thus the General Zia-ul-Haq's 11 years rule ended. Senate Chairman Ghulam Ishaq Khan immediately took over as President and resolved the leadership crisis in the country. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan held party-based elections in 1988. A large number of political parties, including the Pakistan people's party, participated in the elections. Pakistan People's Party led by Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto won in the Center, Sindh province and NWFP (Khyber Pukhtunkhwa). Thus the PPP government was formed in the Center and in the two provinces. Benazir Bhutto was sworn in as the first female Prime Minister of the Islamic world on 2nd December 1988. The Islamic Democratic Alliance formed the government in Punjab. The government of Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was termed as the restoration of the democratic government in the true sense of the word. The details of the reforms of this period are as follows:

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto

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Industrial Reforms

During the era of Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, many new industries were set up in the country. The automobile and textile industries flourished.

Agricultural Reforms

The agricultural sector was developed. To increase agricultural production, loans were given to farmers on easy terms to buy seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc.

Educational Reforms

A number of facilities were provided in educational institutions and special attention was paid to women education.

Health Reforms

Many programmes were launched to provide health facilities in urban and rural areas.

Economic Reforms

Benazir Bhutto's government set up an institution called the "Placement Bureau" which provided thousands of jobs.

Social Reforms

Benazir Bhutto's government launched the "People's Works Program" to improve the living standards, social welfare of the people and development of the country.

Constitutional Reforms

The Eleventh Amendment was introduced in 1989 during the first term of Benazir Bhutto's government. It was about women's seats in National and Provincial Assemblies.

Administrative Reforms

Pakistan left Commonwealth in 1972 during Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's era. Benazir Bhutto decided to resume its membership in 1989. Benazir Bhutto's government pursued a policy of establishing good relations with neighboring countries. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi attended the 4th SAARC Summit in Pakistan. On the occasion, the government expressed its desire for better relations with all neighboring countries, including India. During Benazir Bhutto era, Presidential elections were held in 1988. Ghulam Ishaq Khan was elected as president of Pakistan.

The End of the Government

This government could not last more than 20 months. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan made many allegations against Benazir Bhutto's government. Using Articles 58-2B of the Constitution, he overthrew her government and dissolved the Central and the Provincial Assemblies.

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Benazir Bhutto's Second Term 1993-96

In the 1993 general elections, the Pakistan People's Party won a majority. The Pakistan People's Party, along with other allies, formed governments in the Center, Sindh, Punjab and NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). The government of Benazir Bhutto was more confident and stable this time. She advanced the process of national development through various reforms. Here are some of them:

Industrial Reforms

Many concessions were announced for setting up industries in the country, but heavy taxes were imposed on the people. Thus, the country remained a victim of industrial and economic crisis.

Agricultural Reforms

In the second term of Benazir Bhutto's government, Kisan Bank was set up to provide loans and tractors to farmers through Public Tractor Scheme. Agricultural Development Bank and other commercial banks also issued agricultural loans to farmers to buy seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.

Educational Reforms

Primary education and women education were area of attention during this period. Steps were taken for the benefit of teachers. Government took initiatives to increase facilities in educational institutions.

Health Reforms

Public Health Scheme was introduced to provide people medical facilities at the doorsteps. Women health policies were introduced and under this, lady health workers were recruited. Under the social security scheme, many dispensaries were set up in the country. Polio eradication campaign started in this term.

Economic Reforms

The government launched the Eighth 5 years Development Plan. It aimed at accelerating economic growth rate in the country. Benazir Bhutto announced a new energy policy in 1994 to overcome energy shortage and load shedding issues. A large number of gas connections were provided to large number of people. Pakistan Steel Mill became a profitable organization. Port Qasim in Karachi was extended.

Social Reforms

People's Works Programme was launched with the objective of social uplift and improvement in standard of living. Special targets were set for the welfare of women. Women Police stations and First Women Bank were established.

Administrative Reforms

Presidential elections were held in 1993, in which Pakistan People's Party leader Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari was elected President. Thus, both the Prime Minister and the President belonged to the same political party. Steps were taken to establish good relations with other countries.

The End of the Government

Although, Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto's second term was more confident and better but even this time, her government did not last long. This time, Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, Pakistan People's Party's owned elected President, made several allegations and using Article 58-2B of the Constitution, dismissed the government of Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto on November 5, 1996, dissolved the National and Provincial Assemblies and announced new elections.

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(iv) Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's First Term 1990-93

After the dismissal of Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto's first government, caretaker governments were formed in the country and elections were held in 1990. In these elections, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif of the Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (IJI) was elected as Prime Minister. After becoming the Prime Minister, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif made several reforms to strengthen his government and get the country out of the political and economic crisis, some of which are as follows:

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif

Industrial Reforms

An industrial policy was announced in 1990, which encouraged the private sector. In 1991, a privatization commission was set up. Its purpose was to privatize the national units running in loss.

Agricultural Reforms

In 1991, the government announced an agricultural policy and allocated amounts Rs. 10 crore for the development of farmers. Import duty on agricultural machinery, medicines and other agricultural equipment was waived. Millions of acres of land was distributed among farmers with ownership rights.

Educational Reforms

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif government announced a ten-year education plan in 1992. Special attention was paid to opening of new educational institutions in the country. The buildings of educational institutions were improved. Millions of teachers were trained.

Health Reforms

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif paid special attention to the health sector and improved the quality of government hospitals and recruited more medical staff.

Economic Reforms

Under Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif government, a self-employment scheme was launched to end unemployment. Under this scheme, loans ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 300,000 were provided to the youth so that they could arrange their own employment. The government launched a development program in the name of "Tameer-i-Wattan" in the country. The government launched major projects like Motorways which proved to be very successful.

Social Reforms

To provide financial assistance to the poor, the Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif government established the Bait-ul-Maal in 1992 through a Presidential Ordinance. Steps were taken to make the Social Security Scheme more useful. A scheme of financial assistance was announced for the workers who died or got injured during work. Government announced grant in case of illness and funeral expenses in case of death.

Constitutional Reforms

The 12th Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan was made in 1991. A special committee on the judiciary was formed in this amendment. Special courts were set up for cases of serious crimes.

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Administrative Reforms

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's government arranged an agreement among the provinces, which ended the dispute over the distribution of water. The provinces were given a share of the divisible pool through the National Financial Award (NFC). Many positive changes were made in Pakistan's foreign policy. Talks were held with various Afghan leaders regarding peace in Afghanistan. India was formally invited to resolve the Kashmir issue. The government of Pakistan made great efforts to establish good relations with the United States and other countries of the world.

The End of the Government

Despite various measures taken by Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's government, it could not complete its term. The political situation in Karachi and interior Sindh was deteriorated. Relations between Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and President Ghulam Ishaq Khan became also strained that President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed the government of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif on April 18, 1993, using Article 58-2B of the Constitution and dissolved the National and Provincial Assemblies. Due to the ongoing political condition in the country, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan also had to resign.

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Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's Second Term 1997-99

1. Economic Reforms and Privatization :

(i) Strengthening the Economy

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's government focused on revitalizing Pakistan's economy by promoting privatization of state-owned enterprises. By reducing the burden on the public sector and encouraging private investment, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif aimed to modernize the economy and make it more competitive globally.

(ii) Market Liberalization

The government of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif introduced policies to liberalize trade and reduce tariffs, paving the way for greater foreign investment and trade opportunities. These efforts were instrumental in positioning Pakistan as a more open economy on the global stage.

2. Development of Modern Infrastructure

(i) Motorway Project

One of the hallmark initiatives was the development of the Lahore-Islamabad Motorway (M-2). This project symbolized Pakistan's ambition to improve its infrastructure and foster better connectivity between major cities. It also laid the foundation for future motorway projects, aiming to boost trade, tourism, and commerce.

(ii) Improved Transportation Network

By modernizing roads and transportation, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's government sought to enhance regional accessibility, making it easier for businesses and citizens to travel and engage in economic activities.

3. Nuclear Deterrence - Strengthening National Security

(i) Chaghi Nuclear Tests (1998)

Under Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's leadership, Pakistan successfully conducted its first nuclear tests in response to India, solidifying the country's position as a nuclear power. This not only enhanced Pakistan's defense capabilities but also brought national pride, as the first Muslim nuclear state in the world.

(ii) National Pride and Sovereignty

The nuclear tests reinforced Pakistan's sovereignty and strengthened its strategic position in the region, ensuring a balance of power with neighboring countries.

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4. Constitutional and Political Reforms

(i) Strengthening Democracy

The passage of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution was a landmark achievement of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's government. By removing the President's power to dissolve the National Assembly, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's government empowered the democratic process and reinforced the stability of the parliamentary system.

(ii) Party Discipline and Stability

The 14th Amendment was introduced by Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's government brought political stability by discouraging defections within political parties. This helped create a more cohesive political environment, ensuring that elected representatives remained loyal to their parties and policies.

5. Economic Development and Investment

(i) Boosting Agriculture and Rural Development

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif prioritized the agricultural sector, launching various programmes to increase productivity, improve irrigation systems, and provide farmers with access to better resources. These initiatives aimed at empowering rural communities and improving food security.

(ii) Encouraging Foreign Investment

By reducing trade barriers and promoting Pakistan as an investment-friendly country, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's government attracted foreign direct investment (FDI), particularly in sectors like energy and telecommunications.

6. Advancing Technology and Communication

(i) Telecommunication Revolution

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's administration took significant steps towards improving Pakistan's telecommunication infrastructure, contributing to the early development of modern communication networks. This laid the groundwork for the rapid expansion of mobile phone and internet services in the subsequent years.

7. Diplomatic Outreach and International Relations:

(i) Promoting Peace with Neighbours

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif made efforts to foster peace and cooperation with Neighbouring countries. The Lahore Declaration of 1999, signed with Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, was a historic step towards reducing tensions between the two countries and opening channels for dialogue. It highlighted his vision for peaceful coexistence and regional stability.

(ii) Improved U.S.-Pakistan Relations

Before the nuclear tests, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif worked on strengthening ties with the United States, emphasizing economic cooperation and trade partnerships. This diplomatic outreach underscored Pakistan's desire for strong international alliances.

In short, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's government from 1997 to 1999 was marked by visionary leadership, with an emphasis on economic liberalization, national security, infrastructure development, and diplomatic outreach. His bold initiatives helped modernize Pakistan's economy, enhance its global standing, and improve the lives of its people. Despite the short duration, these initiatives left a lasting impact on the country's trajectory.

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's Third Term 2013-17

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's third term as Prime Minister of Pakistan, from June 2013 to July 2017, was also marked by various achievements and initiatives across multiple sectors. Here's a detailed overview of his accomplishments during this period:

1. Reforms in Energy Sector

(i) Energy Projects

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's government initiated several energy projects to address Pakistan's chronic energy crisis. These projects included both traditional and renewable energy resources such as coal, hydroelectric, and wind power.

(ii) Ending Power Outages

The government aimed to end power outages (load shedding) across the country by adding significant capacity to the national grid. This effort involved the completion of various power projects to increase electricity generation.

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(iii) Reforming Energy Policies

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's administration worked on reforming energy policies to attract investment in the sector and improve the efficiency of energy production and distribution.

2. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

(i) Initiation and Development

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif played a pivotal role in launching the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project. This multi-billion dollar infrastructure project aimed to enhance connectivity between Pakistan and China through the development of roads, railways, ports, and energy infrastructure.

(ii) Economic Impact

CPEC was expected to boost Pakistan's economy by creating employment opportunities, attracting foreign investment, and facilitating trade between the two countries and the entire region.

3. Health Card Scheme

(i) Insurance Coverage

This scheme aimed to provide health insurance coverage to low-income families across the country, particularly those living below the poverty line.

(ii) Access to Health Care

The primary objective of the Health Card scheme was to improve access to healthcare services for disadvantaged segments of society, including those unable to afford medical treatment.

(iii) Financial Burden Reduction

The scheme aimed to alleviate the financial burden of healthcare expenses on low-income families by providing them with health insurance coverage.

4. Infrastructure Development

(i) Transportation Projects

The government invested in various transportation projects, including the expansion of road networks and the construction of new highways and motorways.

(ii) Public Transportation

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's administration introduced metro bus systems in major cities like Lahore and Islamabad, aiming to improve public transportation and reduce traffic congestion.

(iii) Infrastructure Modernization

Efforts were made to modernize and upgrade existing infrastructure, including airports, seaports, and public facilities.

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5. Economic Growth and Development

(i) Stable Economic Policies

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's government pursued stable economic policies to encourage investment and spur economic growth. This included measures to control inflation, improve tax collection and reduce fiscal deficits.

(ii) Improved GDP Growth

Pakistan experienced relatively stable GDP growth during Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's tenure, with growth rates averaging around 4-5% annually.

(iii) Foreign Investment

Efforts were made to attract foreign investment, particularly in key sectors such as energy, infrastructure, and manufacturing.

6. Law and Order

(i) Counterterrorism Operations

The government launched targeted counterterrorism operations, particularly in the provinces of KP and Punjab, to combat militant groups and improve law and order.

(ii) Security Measures

Various security measures were implemented to address security challenges, including efforts to strengthen border security and improve intelligence coordination.

7. The National Endowment for Science and Technology (NEST)

(i) Objectives

NEST was established in 2015 under the Ministry of Science and Technology during Nawaz Sharif's third term as Prime Minister and it reflected the government's commitment to fostering a culture of innovation and technological advancement in Pakistan.

(ii) Funding for Innovation

The primary focus of NEST was to provide financial support and resources to scientists, researchers, and innovators to pursue cutting- edge research and develop innovative technologies. This included funding opportunities for research projects, scholarships for students pursuing studies in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) fields, and grants for technology-based startups.

(iii) Connecting Sectors

It aimed to bridge the gap between academia and industry by facilitating collaboration and knowledge transfer between researchers and entrepreneurs.

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(v) General Pervez Musharraf's Era 1999-2008

On 12th Oct 1999, General Pervez Musharraf overthrew the PML-N government and became the Chief Executive of Pakistan. On June 20, 2001, he became the President of Pakistan. National and provincial assemblies were dissolved. A state of emergency was declared in the country and a new administration was formed. General Pervez Musharraf obtained permission from the Supreme Court to rule for three years. He also promised to hold early elections in the country. The key reforms of General Pervez Musharraf are described below:

General Pervez Musharraf

Industrial Reforms

General Pervez Musharraf's economic initiatives included the revival of industries and encouragement of investment, as well as providing protection to investors.

During Musharraf's rule, many new industries were established in the country, including automotive industry, motorcycle industry, sugar industry, chemical industry, basic necessities manufacturing industries, electronics manufacturing industry, cement industry and the steel industry are noteworthy. Plans were made to convert thermal plants into gas and coal plants for uninterrupted power supply. General Pervez Musharraf established a privatization commission to expedite the process of privatization. Thus, privatization of PTCL and financial institutions was carried out.

Agricultural Reforms

Innovation was introduced for the development of agriculture sector. Special incentives were given to the farmers. Government gave policy package for the repair and pavement of water channels to irrigate the fields.

Educational Reforms

Under Enlightened Moderation, the curriculum was changed. For the first time, students of Deeni Madaris (Islamic education institutions) were taught computer, science and other science subjects.

Health Reforms

Many steps were taken to provide better medical facilities to people. A special ambulance service (Rescue 1122) was launched to carry patients to the hospital.

Economic Reforms

On September 11, 2001, the World Trade Center was attacked in New York City, USA. Due to the terrorist incidents in America, Pakistan became important. Pakistan's economy got support from western countries.

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Social Reforms

During the tenure of General Pervez Musharraf, terms like Enlightened and Moderation were very popular. Many private television channels were introduced in the country, many newspapers and new magazines were launched. For the first time, women were recruited in the Air Force as flying fighters. Apart from the medical corps, women were recruited as cadets and engineers for the first time in the army. Women were recruited as "traffic wardens". A woman, Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, was made the Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan. During Musharraf's rule, seats in the National and Provincial Assemblies were reserved for women.

Constitutional Reforms

During the rule of General Pervez Musharraf, the 17th Amendment was made in the Constitution of Pakistan in 2003, giving the President the powers to dissolve the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies.

Administrative Reforms

General Pervez Musharraf implemented the Local Government System from August 14, 2001. The system had three main objectives:

1. Availability of resources at the district level
2. Resolving local issues at the local level
3. Transfer of powers to lower level

The basic unit of this system was the Union Council. The head of the Union Council was called Nazim. The status of Tehsil / Town Council was higher than that of Union Council. All Naib Nazim of Union Councils of Tehsil or Town were members of this council. At the district level, a District Council was established. The Nazim of all the union councils of the district were members of the District Council. The District Council was headed by a District Nazim.

General Elections 2002

General Pervez Musharraf held general elections in 2002. The Muslim League (Quaid-e-Azam) won the majority in these elections. Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali from Balochistan was elected Prime Minister. Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali's government lasted only one and a half year and he resigned as per the decision of his political party. He was replaced by interim Prime Minister Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain. Shaukat Aziz became the Prime Minister after him.

Do you know?

Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali is the only Prime Minister of Pakistan from Balochistan province who became the Prime Minister after the 2002 general elections.

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(vi) Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani's Era 2008-2012

Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani

In the 2008 elections, the Pakistan People's Party won a majority and Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani became the Prime Minister. He served as Prime Minister until 2012. The important reforms of this period were as follows:

Industrial Reforms

The government took many steps for industrial development, but there was a severe crisis of electricity and gas. Oil prices were rose.

Agricultural Reforms

Under farmer friendly measures, subsidized tractors were provided to ten thousand small farmers. Crops prices were increased and other measures were taken.

Educational Reforms

The government, in collaboration with the National Commission for Human Development, launched the Adult Education Programme to provide education to adults. Steps were taken to rebuild destroyed educational institutions in terror-hit areas.

Health Reforms

To improve the health related services for the people in hospitals, doctors, nurses and other medical staff were recruited and their salaries were increased.

Economic Reforms

Key initiatives during this period included the Seventh National Financial Award, the Benazir Income Support Programme, the Waseela-e-Haq Programme, development and protection of women, and the allocation of 10% quota in government jobs for women.

Social Reforms

The government took steps for the welfare and protection of women like protection from household torture and harassment at workplace. Laws and rules were made in this respect.

Do you know?

Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani holds the distinction of being the longest serving Prime Minister in the history of Pakistan.

Constitutional Reforms

The following amendments were made in the Constitution of Pakistan during the tenure of Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani:

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18th Constitutional Amendment 2010

The 18th Amendment was passed in 2010, through which the name of North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) was changed to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The concurrent list between the federation and the provinces was abolished. A Judicial Commission of Pakistan and a Parliamentary Committee were formed for the appointment of judges of the Higher Courts.

19th Constitutional Amendment 2010

Under this amendment number of members of Judicial commission was increased from 7 to 9.

20th Amendment 2012

The amendment was intended to provide legal protection to the by-elections of 28 members of the Senate, National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies.

Administrative Reforms

The war on terrorism continued successfully. Under Aghaz-e-Haqooq-e-Balochistan, legitimate rights were given to Balochistan province. Several administrative measures were taken, including the internal autonomy of Gilgit Baltistan.

End of the Government

On June 19, 2012, Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani had to quit his office following a Supreme Court decision. After that, Raja Pervez Ashraf remained the Prime Minister till 2013.

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General Elections 2018

General elections were held in Pakistan on July 25, 2018 to elect members of the National Assembly and four Provincial Assemblies. In these general elections, Imran Khan's Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) party won and Imran Khan became the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) succeeded in forming governments in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab besides the Centre. Important reforms of this era are as under:

Imran Khan

Industrial Reforms

Steps were taken for the development of industries. To provide affordable electricity to consumers on a regular basis, the government began negotiations with Independent Power Producers (IPPs) to review the basic agreement.

Agricultural Reforms

Loans were provided to the farmers to speed up agriculture sector development. Paved roads were built from the fields to the commercial markets.

Educational Reforms

For the development of education, a new curriculum was formulated on the principle of One "Nation One Curriculum". In the first phase, uniform curriculum and books were introduced from Grade one to Grade five. The second phase includes the curriculum and books for the Grades six to eight.

Health Reforms

Under the Sehat Sahulat Programme, the poor and needy people were provided with the facility of free treatment in the hospitals.

Economic and Social Reforms

The projects and programmes launched by Prime Minister Imran Khan include, Youth Skills Development Programme, Naya Pakistan Housing Programme, Plant for Pakistan (10 Billion Tree Programme). In big cities, shelter homes were opened.

Do you know?

On July 4, 2018, the Supreme Court of Pakistan ordered the immediate construction of Diamer Bhasha Dam and Mohmand Dam and constituted a committee headed by Chairman WAPDA.

Administrative Reforms

Citizens of many countries, including China, Malaysia, Turkiye, United Kingdom and the United Arab Emirates, were granted visa on arrival in Pakistan. The Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) government took significant steps to promote tourism in the country.

End of Government

In April 2022, Imran Khan's government ended as a result of a no-confidence motion in the National Assembly.

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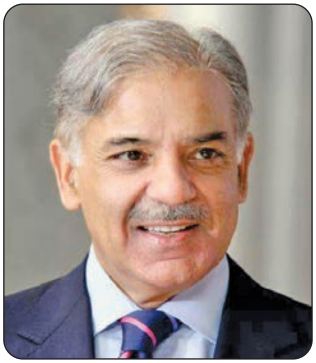
The First Term of Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif 2022-23

Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif remained Prime Minister of Pakistan from April 2022 to August 2023. This regime introduced reforms in many sectors including agriculture, industry, health, education and energy, as well as issuing Khidmat cards to people. In the agricultural sector, billions of rupees were given as loans through Kisan package.



Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif

Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif's Second Term of Government from 2024 to Date

General elections were held in Pakistan in February 2024 to elect the members of the National Assembly and the four provincial

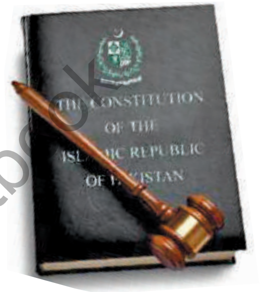
assemblies. As a result of these elections, Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif became the Prime Minister.

Do you know?

There are 33 seats in the Gilgit Baltistan Legislative Assembly, out of which 24 are directly elected while 6 seats are for women and three seats are reserved for Technocrats.

Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto formed a 25-member committee with the support of all major political parties to draft the constitution of Pakistan. This committee proceeded with the process of drafting the constitution. In the preparation of the constitution, suggestions of the opposition were given special place. The report of the Constitutional Committee was debated in the Assembly. In the light of this discussion, a few more suggestions were incorporated in the draft proposal. Thus, the constitution making process was completed. It was formally enacted on August 14, 1973.



Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Key points

The following are some of the key points of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan:

(i) The constitution is of Islamic nature. No law can be made against Islamic principles.

(ii) Federal system was established in the country. Pakistan would be a federal state consisting of four provinces Punjab, Sindh, NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Balochistan and Federal Territories.

(iii) The issue of provincial autonomy was resolved by devolving powers between the Centre and the provinces.

(iv) Under the Constitution, bicameral legislatures were established in the country. The upper house was named the Senate while the lower house was named the National Assembly.

(v) Provincial Assemblies were established in the provinces.

(vi) An independent and sovereign judiciary was established under the Constitution. The Supreme Court was established at the Centre while four High Courts were established in the four provinces.

(vii) A parliamentary system was introduced in the country. The President of Pakistan is the head of state, while the Prime Minister is the head of the government.

(viii) The party which commands majority in National Assembly shall form the Federal Government.

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(ix) It has been declared mandatory for the President and the Prime Minister to be Muslims.

(x) Fundamental Human rights were guaranteed.

Pakistan as Nuclear Power

Scene of Atomic Explosions in Chaghi (Balochistan)

May 28, 1998 is a very important day for Pakistan. On this day, Pakistan shattered India's dream of supremacy by detonating nuclear explosions. Pakistan's nuclear explosions were in response to India's nuclear explosions (May 11 and 13, 1998). Pakistan was put under a lot of pressure by the world powers to refrain from carrying out a nuclear blast, but Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, Prime Minister of Pakistan rejected the pressure of the world powers. Pakistan endured sanctions imposed by the United States and the Western world, but made its defense invincible.

On May 28, 1998, Pakistan detonated nuclear explosions in the mountainous region of Chaghi in Balochistan province. Thus, Pakistan has joined the list of nuclear powers of the world. Pakistan is the first nuclear power of Islamic world. In the wake of these nuclear explosions, May 28 is celebrated as "Youm-e-Takbeer" every year in Pakistan.

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EXERCISE

1. Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option:

(i) Held office of Prime Minister during the period 1985-88:

(a) Muhammad Khan Junejo (b) Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif
(c) Mir Zaffarullah Khan Jamali (d) Shaukat Aziz

(ii) Pakistan conducted nuclear tests in:

(a) 1996 (b) 1997 (c) 1998 (d) 1999

(iii) World Trade Centre incident (9/11) happened:

(a) In 2001 (b) In 2003 (c) In 2005 (d) In 2007

(iv) Elected as president of Pakistan in 1988:

(a) Fazal Elahi Chaudhry (b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(c) Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari (d) Muhammad Rafiq Tarar

(v) The amendment in the Constitution 1973 made floor crossing unlawful:

(a) 8^{th} Amendment
(b) 13^{th} Amendment
(c) 14^{th} Amendment
(d) 18^{th} Amendment

2. Write short answers:

(i) What is meant by Youm-e- Takbeer?

(ii) What do you know about the 18^{th} Constitutional Amendment?

(iii) What is the significance of Motorway?

(iv) What was the purpose of industrial reforms during Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's era?

(v) What is meant by Bicameral Legislature?

(vi) What is meant by Commonwealth Organization?

(vii) Write any two reforms of Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif.

(viii) What were Benazir Bhutto's economic reforms?

(ix) What is the significance of the 14^{th} Constitutional Amendment of 1997?

(x) Explain the 8^{th} Constitutional Amendment of 1985.

(xi) Who made Pakistan Studies compulsory till graduation?

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

(i) Describe the agricultural and industrial reforms carried out during Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's reign.

(ii) Describe the reforms of Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani's era.

(iii) Referring to the two terms of Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto as Prime Minister, tell which period was better for the people?

(iv) Describe the effects of the economic reforms of the three terms of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif.

(v) Describe some important points of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973.

Activity

- Organize an essay competition in your class regarding Youm -e- Takbeer.

Instructions for Teachers

- Make students aware of the importance of political tolerance in modern times.

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Chapter 4

Pakistan and World Affairs

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- Explain the geographical and political importance of Pakistan.
- Explain the objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy.
- Describe Pakistan's relations with its neighboring countries.
- Explain the origins of the Kashmir issue, the United Nations intervention and its impact on Jammu and Kashmir.
- Clarify Pakistan's relations with Central Asian countries.
- Discuss Pakistan's relations with the member countries of the Organization of Islamic Conference.
- Explain Pakistan's relations with SAARC countries.
- Describe Pakistan's relations with America, China, Great Britain, EU, Japan and Russia.
- Explain the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor project and its effects on the national economy.
- Discuss the role of Pakistan for the establishment of peace in the world.

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Geo-Political Significance of Pakistan

Pakistan has geographical and political importance in the world due to its special location. Pakistan is of unparalleled geographical importance as all the trade routes of Central Asia pass through Pakistan. The defense, military, economic and political importance of the region in which Pakistan is located is significant for the following reasons:

1. Trade Route

Pakistan is connected to China in the north. The Karakoram highway connects China and Pakistan by land. This highway is built by cutting the rocks of Karakoram Range and it is an important trade highway between China and Pakistan. Pakistan has very friendly relations with China.

2. Land and Sea Routes

Pakistan is close to the oil producing Gulf countries (countries around the Persian

Gulf, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Oman and Qatar, etc.) and it lies between the Muslim world, which stretches from Morocco in the west to Indonesia in the east. The industrial development of many Western countries depends on oil production of the Gulf countries. This oil is shipped to other countries via the Arabian Sea, and Karachi is a major port in the Arabian Sea. Pakistan provides land and sea services to Afghanistan for trade. Karachi is an international sea port and airport. It connects Europe to Asia by air and sea. All the countries that want to connect with the Middle East and Central Asia cannot ignore the location of Pakistan.

3. Good Relations with Different Countries

Wakhan is a narrow strip of land of Afghanistan in the north of Pakistan, which separates Pakistan's northern border from Tajikistan. Pakistan has very cordial relations with this Central Asian country. India is located in the east of Pakistan and Muslim countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam to the far east. Pakistan has very good relations with all these countries. Iran is located on the southwestern border of Pakistan. Pakistan, with Iran and Turkiye, is a founding member of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). As a result of this cooperation, very friendly relations have been established between all the member countries. These countries have signed a number of agreements of mutual interest. Pakistan has very friendly relations with Muslim countries in the Middle East and the Gulf. Countries like Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates are a second home for Pakistanis.

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4. Tourism

In Pakistan, the Indus Valley and Gandhara have ancient civilizations and are of great importance from the point of view of tourism. Similarly, Kaghan Valley, Khyber Pass, Swat and Gilgit-Baltistan are very popular among tourists. The highest mountain peak in Pakistan is K-2 (Karakoram 2) which is approximately 8611 meters high and is the second highest peak in the world. It is very attractive for climbers. Other popular tourist destinations in Pakistan include Taxila, Peshawar, Karachi, Quetta, Lahore and Murree etc.

Scene of a Tourist Destination of Pakistan

5. Nuclear Power

Pakistan is a major nuclear power in the world and is highly admired and

respected in the Muslim world. Muslim countries expect Pakistan to play a leadership role for common development.

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6. Kashmir Issue

If the Kashmir issue between Pakistan and India is resolved, peace will be established in the entire South Asian region and trade will flourish. A favorable political and economic relationship between the two countries will help in eradicating poverty in the region.

7. China Pakistan's Economic Corridor (CPEC)

Under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor project, Gwadar port can be developed to become a hub of active economic activities which will enable the commercial traffic of Europe, America and many other states through Gwadar port. In this way, Pakistan will become the center of economic activities.

Objectives of Pakistan's Foreign Policy

The term “Foreign policy” refers to the strategy of a country for relations with other countries. Every country establishes relations with other countries to protect its national interests. In our present day world, no state can meet all its needs alone. Due to the reason, large and small countries of the world has to establish relations with the other nations. These relations help them to fulfill economic, social, industrial and defense needs. Each country determines its foreign policy priorities on the basis of its objectives and interests. These priorities and objectives determine the path and level of relationship between the countries of the world. Pakistan's foreign policy, like that of other states, is in line with the priorities of national needs. The people of Pakistan want the protection of their sovereignty, national security, prosperity, protection of Islamic values, protection of cultural values and economic prosperity in the rapidly developing world through the use of their resources and the cooperation of the United Nations. The main objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy are as follows:

1. Protection of Ideology of Pakistan

Pakistan is the only Islamic country in the world founded on the basis of Islamic ideology. The Muslims of the subcontinent had acquired this homeland so that they could lead their lives according to the commands of the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah. The protection of ideology of Pakistan is just as important as the protection of its geographical boundaries. The protection of Pakistan's ideology has been given a prominent place in foreign policy. Through foreign policy, agreements are made to promote closer cooperation with the Muslim countries, as well as economic, political and cultural activities. Like domestic policy, the ideology of Pakistan is of paramount importance in foreign policy.

2. National Security

The main purpose of Pakistan's foreign policy is to protect national security. Therefore, it is in the national interest to protect Pakistan's sovereignty and geographical and ideological boundaries. Every step taken against national security should be stopped and Pakistan should be protected. The protection and survival of national security requires unity and stability in the country as well as close cooperation with the outside world. Since the establishment of Pakistan, Iran, China, Saudi Arabia and other friendly countries gave full support to Pakistan on all fronts. This was the result of Pakistan's successful foreign policy.

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Now, for the protection of Pakistan's borders, internal security and protection of sovereignty, the establishment of cordial relations with the United Nations has a central place in Pakistan's foreign policy.

3. Promotion of Culture or Cultural Development

Like other nations of the world Pakistanis love their culture. Pakistani culture is a reflection of Islamic values. Values like tolerance, respect for humanity, bravery, honour, modesty and respect for privacy are special to our culture. Pakistan has persistently pursued a policy to establish friendly and brotherly relations with such countries through which Pakistani culture is not only preserved but also promoted. For this purpose, cultural relations with the brotherly Islamic countries are enhanced and cultural delegations are exchanged between these states. In the western world, Pakistani clothing, embroidery, embroidered *kurtas, shalwars*, sheets and other items are especially popular. In this way, cultural relations between the states are strengthened at the level of public culture.

4. Economic Growth

Promoting economic activity is considered essential for economic growth. Agriculture is the occupation of the majority of the population of Pakistan. For the development of agriculture and the growth of the economy, Pakistan needs to further strengthen its relations with the agriculturally and industrially developed states. In this way, using the experience of developed states, we can strengthen our economy by developing our agriculture and industry. Educational development is essential for economic development. Only technological advancement can develop agriculture, industry and business. In order to acquire technical and industrial knowledge, industrial and technical sciences can be promoted in country by establishing relations with the industrialized developed states. These goals can only be achieved through a successful foreign policy.

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Pakistan's Relations with the Neighboring Countries

Pakistan is a peaceful Islamic country with nuclear capability. Pakistan has always sought to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours.

The following is an overview of Pakistan's relations with its neighboring countries:

India

- India is Pakistan's neighbour. The existence of Pakistan has emerged from the subcontinent; therefore, many aspects of Pakistan's history, geography and

culture are common with India. The length of the common border between the two countries is about 2163 kilometers.

- According to international norms, Pakistan's relations with India should be very close and stable, but this goal could not be achieved. Since the partition of the Indian sub-continent, many problems have arisen between India and Pakistan on the basis of which there have been differences, but with the help of Almighty Allah and the determination and will of the Pakistani people and armed forces, this country has always been protected.
- The first war between Pakistan and India was fought in 1948. This war was fought on the Kashmir front in which the Pakistani people, tribes and armed forces bravely faced the Indian armed forces. Not only successfully defended the motherland, but also liberated a significant area of Azad Jammu and Kashmir from the occupation of India. The role of tribal warriors was of special importance in this war. They advanced in the vicinity of Srinagar.
- Indian Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru took the dispute to United Nations, where Security Council passed a resolution for ceasefire. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru admitted in the Security Council that he would give Kashmiris right to self-determination. But later, India did not keep its promise. On 3.00 am at the dawn of September 6, 1965, war broke out between Pakistan and India on the Lahore, Kasur and Sialkot fronts. The Pakistani army bravely responded to the Indian attack and pushed the enemy back.
- In 1971, once again war broke out between India and Pakistan. In this war, India had some support of local people of East Pakistan. As result of this war, Pakistan lost its eastern part. East Pakistan emerged on the world map on December 16, 1971 under the name of Bangladesh.
- Apart from wars, other issues between India and Pakistan have remained unpleasant. Be it the issue of canal water in the early days or distribution of defense and financial assets, accession of states or border issues. Indian leadership does not seem serious to resolve all these issues including Kashmir issue.
- Even though many confidence building options were discussed to restore trust between the two countries, including trade, bus service, exchange of delegations and Kartarpur Corridor etc. The people of both the countries also want that the resources spent on wars should be spent on solving the problems of the people. Until the Kashmir issue is resolved, these relations cannot be established on a strong basis in a pleasant atmosphere.

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- According to Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (رحمۃاللہعلیہ), Kashmir is the lifeblood of Pakistan, so a just solution to the Kashmir issue is essential for the establishment of cordial relations between the two states.

Iran

- Iran is Pakistan's Islamic brother neighbouring country. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan after its creation. From the very beginning, Pakistan and Iran have enjoyed cordial and strong relations. The two brotherly countries have always expressed good feelings for each other and cooperated with each other internationally. A number of cooperation agreements have been signed between the two brotherly countries. In the beginning, Iran offered assistance to meet Pakistan's economic needs.
- The "Regional Cooperation for Development" (RCD) agreement between Pakistan, Iran and Turkiye brought the three states closer together. During the reign of General Ayub Khan, through this agreement, the three brotherly countries were cooperating a lot economically with one another. This cooperation was of an economic, military and political nature. During the war days, oil supply was of particular importance due to the heavy costs of war. Iran has been generous in these matters. At the international level, too, Iran has been supporting Pakistan's position.

> **Do you know?**
> The official religion of the Islamic Republic of Iran is Islam and the national language is Persian. Its currency is the Iranian Rial. The capital of Iran is Tehran. It is one of the oldest civilizations in the world. Due to its large oil reserves, it has an important place in international politics.

- During Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's era, Pakistan and Iran got closer to each other. Iran not only provided concessions on existing loans, but it also provided more loans to Pakistan. This act helped Pakistan in lessening the ill effects of the 1971 Indo-Pak war, and doing restoration activity. Religious and cultural cooperation between Pakistan and Iran has helped both the nations to get closer to one another.
- Millions of pilgrims from Pakistan pay visit to holy places in Iran. Pakistan and Iran are very active members of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation. Although this organization is not very active in solving the problems of the Muslim Ummah, it still helps in solving many small problems. Pakistan and Iran are also members of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). Thus, the Central Asian states, Pakistan and Iran, work closely together.
- After the American invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq, America has repeatedly

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expressed its aggressive intentions against Iran. Pakistan has always discouraged these American intentions and has openly declared its support for Iran. These two brotherly countries can play a more useful role for each other and for the other countries. So, it is important for both the countries to increase cooperation in financial, geographical, industrial and human resources. Cooperation in these areas will accelerate growth process for both the states.

Afghanistan

- After the establishment of Pakistan, Afghanistan recognized Pakistan in 1948 and thus began diplomatic relations. Afghanistan has a long common border with Pakistan. The two countries have strong ties of religion, history and culture. The history of people-to-people relations between the two states spans centuries, so the two countries have close and deep ties. There have been many ups and downs in the relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan at the government level.
- During the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, Pakistan sided with the Afghan people. Millions of Afghan refugees from Afghanistan fled to Pakistan. Pakistan sheltered them on purely humanitarian grounds and offered a practical example of mutual assistance. Pakistan openly condemned the Russian aggression and made every effort to restore Afghanistan's independent Islamic identity. The Afghan people defended their homeland with the cooperation of the United States and Pakistan and thus ended the Russian occupation.
- Before the establishment of Pakistan, the British government corresponded with the ruler of Afghanistan Amir Abdul-Rahman Khan, and on his invitation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of India, Mortimer Durand, went to Kabul in September 1893.
- In November 1893, a 100-year agreement was reached between the two governments. This resulted in the demarcation of the border, called the Durand Line. It is approximately 2611 km long. After the formation of Pakistan, the government of Pakistan maintained this agreement, but Afghanistan is deviating from it. As a result, relations between the two countries are strained. The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is still called the "Durand Line".

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South Asia Map

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- Afghanistan is a landlocked country. It has no sea, so its maritime trade is through Pakistan. Afghanistan is geographically located between Central Asia, South Asia, and the Middle East. It has racial, religious and cultural ties to all three regions. Afghanistan is very important for Central Asian countries because they have to use Pakistani ports through Afghanistan.
- The United States invaded Afghanistan after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States. It overthrew the Taliban government in Afghanistan. Top Afghan and Pakistani officials have visited each other's countries several times. Now the Talibans have come into power again since 2021. Better relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan can be expected in the future.

China

- Pak-China friendship is exemplary in international relations. There exists a clear cultural difference between the two states. However national interests and openness of mind and heart have brought the two states very close to each other. After the establishment of China in 1949, Pakistan recognized it as an independent and sovereign country.

- Pak-China relations have been cordial and constructive from the very beginning. The length of the common border between the two countries is about 599 km. China has played an important role in the building and development of Pakistan. In the wars between Pakistan and India, China sided with Pakistan generously and boldly. In this way, the support of a great power raised the spirits of Pakistanis.
- China faced global challenges in its early days. During this period, Pakistan sided with China. Pakistan also generously supported China in gaining membership in international organizations, while the United States and European states were openly opposed to communist China. Pakistan was also an ally of the United States, but despite this, Pakistan maintained friendship with China.

Do you know?

The People's Republic of China is the largest country in the world in terms of population. Every year on October 1, the people of China celebrate their independence day with full national enthusiasm and dignity. The currency of China is Yuan.

- China has played a very active and effective role in Pakistan's industrial and economic development. China has a special role to play in Pakistan's nation building. China has fully helped Pakistan in tank and aircraft manufacturing. By virtue of cooperation Pakistan's armaments industry has made a rapid progress. In addition, China is also fully supporting Pakistan's various defense projects. The Karakoram Highway is a great symbol of Pak-China friendship. It is also known as the Silk Route. The two countries trade and travel with each other through this road. At present, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is very important. Pakistan and China have always taken steps to strengthen their relationship.

A Beautiful Scene of Karakoram Highway

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Kashmir Issue

Genesis of Kashmir Issue

- Pakistan and India both claim their stand for Jammu and Kashmir issue is fair and just. At the time of Partition of subcontinent, Jammu and Kashmir was a state under British Raj. When subcontinent was being divided, the areas with Muslim majority were given to Pakistan and the areas with Hindu majority were given to India. The majority of the population in Kashmir was Muslim

but the ruler was a Hindu Dogra. Hindu Raja wanted the state of Kashmir to be annexed to India. But the leaders of Pakistan Movements rejected this. Even today there are more Muslims in Kashmir, so Pakistan considers it as its part and India thinks that it was ruled by Hindu Dogara who wanted to join India, so it is part of India.

- At the time of establishment of Pakistan, Muslims of the state of Jammu and Kashmir wanted Kashmir to be included in Pakistan. But the Hindu ruler of the state wanted to join India. He signed an agreement with Indian government to join India against the wishes of the people of state. India entered its army in Kashmir and took its control. The Kashmiri Muslims raised the banner of jihad and liberated about one third of the Kashmir from Indian forces.

1. United Nations Intervention and its Declaration on Jammu and Kashmir

- When the Indian forces failed in taking the area from the control of the Kashmiri Mujahedeen, India took the issue to the Security Council. India took the position that Kashmir had formally annexed to India, so the area is part of India. India further claimed that Pakistan had invaded Kashmir, which meant an attack on India.
- Pakistan challenges legitimacy of Indian claim on Kashmir and Pakistan presented the case of Kashmir in Security Council stressing that the people of Kashmir should have the right to decide the future of Kashmir not Raja of the state.
- The Security Council passed a resolution in 1949 which called for ceasefire in Kashmir. The ceasefire came into effect after this resolution. In its declaration, the Security Council acknowledged Pakistan's position that the future of Kashmir would be decided by the will of the people of the state. A plebiscite will be held under the supervision of the United Nations for this purpose.
- Pakistan and India both accepted the resolution of the Security Council. In accordance with the first part of the Security Council resolution, war in Kashmir ended on the stipulated time. To prevent ceasefire violations, the United Nations appointed observers to monitor the ceasefire line.

2. India's Refusal to Hold Plebiscite

- After initial success in cease fire in Kashmir, it was expected that the UN would hold a plebiscite in Kashmir under its supervision. The United Nations made some efforts in this direction but no progress was made by India in this regard. India started creating difficulties in the way of plebiscite in Kashmir.

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- India knew that the people of Kashmir would vote in favour of joining Pakistan, so it started appointing its own people to all positions to strengthen its grip on Kashmir. India deployed a large number of troops there. In order to control the situation, India flatly refused to hold a plebiscite, declaring Kashmir its integral part.

3. Arrival of UN Envoy

- The Security Council made several attempts to implement the resolution in order to persuade India to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir according to promise.
- To this end, in 1957, the United Nations sent a representative to India and Pakistan to review the Kashmir issue. On its part Pakistan gave full assurance of its cooperation to the envoy of Security Council but India refused to cooperate on the issue. Even today India is not ready to implement resolution of the Security Council. India has forgotten the promise it made to the Security Council and the people of Kashmir.

4. Current Situation

- The Kashmir issue is a long-standing dispute between Pakistan and India. There have been several wars between Pakistan and India over Kashmir. In addition, there is an exchange of fire on the border of Occupied Kashmir and Azad Kashmir, which is called the Line of Control. Because of this, most of the frontier population has been targeted.

A Scene of UN Security Council Session on Kashmir Issue

- The unsettled Kashmir issue pending since long is a flash point. It is a serious threat to regional and world peace. A solution to this issue is essential for maintaining world peace.

Pakistan's Relations with Central Asian Countries

- After the dissolution of Soviet Union in 1991, Central Asian Muslim countries Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan came into being.
- Pakistan established ties with these countries and expanded its external relations. These relations further improved with the establishment of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). Pakistan's relations with these

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countries are not only based on religion, but also on mutual interests. In the present day world, it is beneficial for these countries to cooperate with each other.

- These countries do not have access to sea to carry international trade. Pakistan has been providing these countries access to sea. These states are rich in oil and mineral wealth which are requirements of Pakistan. Coal, Oil and natural gas are extracted from many areas of this region. Pakistan's relations with these states have improved.

Organization of Islamic Cooperation and Pakistan

- Pakistan has participated in all the sessions of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and played an important role for the unity, harmony and cooperation among Islamic countries. Pakistan has always supported the movements favouring Muslims, and has raised voice in their favour at United Nations.
- In 1969, when the Israelis set fire to the Al-Aqsa Masjid, it sent a wave of anger among the Muslims around the world. After that, representatives of Muslim countries gathered in Rabat (Morocco). In this meeting, Pakistan proposed the formation of a permanent Organization called the Islamic Conference, which was supported by all Islamic countries. Thus, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) was established in 1969. Its headquarter is at Jeddah (Saudi Arabia). Now its new name is Organization of Islamic Cooperation.
- In 1969, when the first meeting of the OIC was held in Rabat, Morocco, Pakistan played an active role in proceedings. The second Islamic Summit was held in 1974 in Lahore. The conference was hosted by Pakistan.
- Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, Shah Faisal, Muammar Gaddafi, Hafiz-al-Assad, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan and Anwar Sadat played a key role in organizing the meeting of OIC. In the historic city of Lahore, leaders and representatives of 40 countries were present. Delegations from the World Muslim Congress, the Palestine Liberation Movement (PLO) and the Arab League also attended the conference.
- The government and people of Pakistan fulfilled their responsibilities with great passion. Pakistan moved a resolution in favour of independence and sovereignty of Palestine, which was passed unanimously.
- The entire Islamic community acknowledges Pakistan's services for the success of the OIC, the unity of the Muslim Ummah and establishing special relations with Islamic countries.
- Two institutions affiliated to the OIC established in Pakistan are:

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(i) Islamic Charter of Commerce and Development Karachi

(ii) OIC Science and Technology Cooperation Islamabad

Below is an overview of Pakistan's relations with the countries of Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

Pakistan's Relations with Saudi Arabia

- Since its establishment, Pakistan has close ties with Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia has also always supported Pakistan. Shah Faisal used to call Pakistan his second home. Saudi Arabia has always supported Pakistan's position in international politics. The Faisal Masjid in Islamabad is a manifestation of the Pakistani people's relationship with Saudi Arabia.
- Saudi Arabia has always supported Pakistan's stance on Kashmir issue and raised voice for the Kashmiri Muslims for self-determination. Both the countries share a common view on all international issues. Even today, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have brotherly relations.

Pakistan's Relations with Indonesia and Malaysia

- Pakistan also has close fraternal relations with Indonesia and Malaysia. Indonesia and Malaysia are Islamic countries in Southeast Asia. Indonesia is the world's largest Islamic country by population. These countries cooperate with each other in fields of defense and culture etc.
- Pakistan has signed preferential trade agreements with these countries. The increase in bilateral trade clearly indicate that these countries are not only longtime friends, but also Pakistan's partners in economy.

Pakistan's Relations with Iran

- Pakistan has brotherly relations with Iran. Iran was the first country which recognized Pakistan. Brotherly relations between Iran and Pakistan are centuries old. They are based on historical, religious and cultural values. The two countries share a border of about 909 km, which has kept the two countries in good neighbourly relations.
- Pakistan supported the Iranian Islamic Revolution in 1979. Iran's full support for Pakistan's position on Kashmir has also helped bring the two countries closer. The security and development of Pakistan and Iran are interlinked.
- The two countries are jointly working on ways to control terrorism and the energy crisis. Iran is also interested in developing trade relations with China and Central Asian countries through China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

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Pakistan's Relations with Turkiye

- Turkiye and Pakistan have deep, eternal and unique relationship. These relations are an asset and pride for both the nations. There is no precedent in the world today for such relationship. Both the countries are bosom friends.
- Turkiye is a country in the world where Pakistan and its people enjoy so much respect and esteem that people feel proud of being Pakistani citizens.
- Turkiye, Pakistan and Iran jointly established the RCD in 1964, but ended its activities in 1979 and replacing it with The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) in 1985.
- When there was a severe earthquake in Pakistan in 2005, the Turk people generously donated for the earthquake victims. Turkish doctors, nurses, medical staff and aid organizations tirelessly helped the victims of earthquake, without caring for their comfort.
- No other country can rival Turkiye in supporting Pakistan on international level for the solution of Kashmir issue.

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Pakistan's Relations with Libya, Egypt and Syria

- Pakistan always promoted brotherly relations with Libya, Egypt, and Syria. During the Pakistan and India war 1971, Libya, Egypt and Syria were extremely sympathetic towards Pakistan.
- These countries provided finance and support to Pakistan to make its defense strong to make it "Fortress of Islam" and a strong country. Heads of these countries participated in the 1974 Islamic Summit in Lahore and expressed their love for Pakistanis. These countries also supported Pakistan in the United Nations.
- Pakistan stood with these brethren countries during Arab-Israel war. These countries have always supported Pakistan's position on the Kashmir issue as well. Cooperation between Pakistan and these Muslim countries in the fields of agriculture, industry and defense is regular feature of their policy.

Pakistan's Relations with Palestine

- In 1948, a state called Israel was established in the land of Palestine with the support of Western Powers. This was a matter of concern for the Palestinians, but Israel began to expand its boundaries. Muslim countries, especially the Arab countries of the area became active to protect Palestine.
- Many wars were fought between Arabs and Israel. Arab countries could not succeed due to lack of unity among them. Thus, main areas of Palestine

including Jerusalem came under Israeli control and the Palestinian issue took a serious turn. Efforts are still being made by the United Nations, the Islamic world and the major powers of world to establish an independent Palestinian state.

- Pakistan has always raised voice for the rights of Palestinian Muslims at every international forum and drew the attention of the international community to this issue. Pakistan has always made efforts to solve this problem.
- Pakistan has not tendered recognition to Israel up-till now. Pakistan has always contributed huge amounts of money in the United Nation's fund for Palestine. In the wars between the Arab countries and Israel, Pakistan provided all possible political and moral support to the Arabs.
- Pakistan played a key role in getting the Palestine Liberation Organization a member of OIC. Pakistan has good relations with the present Palestinian state. Pakistan fully supports the position of the Palestinians. Israel has imposed war on innocent Palestinians.

Pakistan and Other Muslim Countries

- Pakistan wants closer ties with the entire Islamic world. In the present era, Pakistan has adopted a neutral policy instead of supporting any bloc in world politics.
- Pakistan has established its bilateral relations with Islamic countries in such a way that they are not against any third Islamic country. Pakistan has good trade and cultural relations with Jordan, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Nigeria, Iraq, United Arab Emirates (UEA), Oman and Lebanon etc.
- Pakistan principally supports all the freedom movements by the Muslims throughout the world. Pakistan is committed to provide all possible help in strengthening defense of Islamic countries. Pakistan has always played a positive role in the efforts to unite the Islamic world.

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Do you know?

Economic Cooperation Organization or ECO consists of 10 Asian countries. Pakistan, Iran, Turkiye, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are included. The headquarters of ECO is located in Tehran, the capital of Iran. The aim of this organization is to create a single market for goods and services similar to the European Union.

Pakistan's Relations with SAARC Countries

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) came into being in 1985. The organization has eight members, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Maldives, Bhutan and Afghanistan.

Pakistan's relations with SAARC countries have been described below:

i. Pakistan and India

- India is located in the East of Pakistan. Its capital is Delhi. Several efforts have been made to develop good relations and enhance cooperation between the two countries within the framework of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Pakistan has always expressed its wish to resolve its differences with India through dialogue.
- In SAARC Conference 1988, Pakistan and Indian Prime Ministers had the opportunity to meet and sign an agreement. Under the agreement, the two countries agreed not to attack each other's nuclear facilities.
- Under the SAARC Organization, relations between Pakistan and India have improved to some extent after 1990. Mutual trade and transportation increased. However, these relations could not go beyond a certain limit.
- During the SAARC Conference (Islamabad) in January 2004, talks were held between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India. A number of agreements were made between the two countries. Both leaders declared that dialogue process shall continue to resolve the unsettled issues.
- Kashmir issue is the basic cause of contention between Pakistan and India. It is not in the interest of India to come to a fair and just solution of Kashmir issue. On the other hand, Pakistan still stands by its just position that the Kashmir issue be resolved in accordance with the United Nation's resolutions and the opinion of the oppressed Kashmiris.
- SAARC member countries have always played an effective role in resolving the all issues including Kashmir and water issues between Pakistan and India. India has always been an obstacle, thus the issue is still unresolved. This issue is a major hindrance to the improvement of relations between the two countries.

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ii Pakistan and Bangladesh

- The first SAARC Summit in 1985 and the seventh SAARC Summit 1993 were held in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Many steps were taken in these meetings to promote trade among the SAARC countries.
- 13^{th} SAARC summit was held in Dhaka in 2005. Khalida Zia, the prime minister of Bangladesh, was elected chairperson for the next year. In this meeting, Pakistan called for resolving all the contentious issues between the SAARC partners. Pakistan also called for a solution to the Kashmir issue for regional cooperation and development.
- Pakistan has good relations with Bangladesh but there have been ups and

downs in this relationship. These relationships are improving over time. Pakistan and Bangladesh also have trade relations.

iii. Pakistan and Sri Lanka

- Trade relations between Pakistan and Sri Lanka are very strong. Sixth SAARC Summit was held in 1991 in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka. Delegates considered various proposals to control the growing trend of violence and· terrorism in Asia.
- In this summit Pakistan's Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif called for lasting peace in the region, adherence to the United Nation's Charter and control over nuclear weapons.

Do you know?

In 2011-12, when dengue had spread dangerously in the Punjab province of Pakistan, the Sri Lankan government sent a team of expert doctors to Pakistan and both governments played an important role in the fight against dengue.

- In 1998, 10th SAARC Summit was held in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka. In this session, a meeting was held between the Prime Minister of India Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif on the basis of which Vajpayee visited Lahore. Leaders of SAARC countries called for poverty eradication and promotion of mutual cooperation.
- In early 2016, the Prime Minister of Pakistan visited Sri Lanka. During the visit, the two countries signed a number of agreements and memoranda of understanding in the fields of defense, security, counter-terrorism, trade and science and technology etc.

iv. Pakistan and Nepal

- Due to SAARC, trade relations between Pakistan and Nepal are very encouraging. Exchange of visits of various delegations between the two countries is a regular feature of their policy. The agreement to set up a joint economic commission of Pakistan and Nepal was reached in 1983. The two countries have made significant progress in exchanging information in the fields of trade, agriculture, tourism and energy etc.
- The two countries share a common position on a number of regional and global issues. The two countries are currently cooperating in trade, agriculture, education, energy, information technology and other fields.
- The close and friendly relations between Pakistan and Nepal can be transformed into economic and trade cooperation. Bilateral trade between the two countries can be increased by taking solid steps.

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v. Pakistan and Republic of Maldives

- The relations of the Republic of Maldives with Pakistan have always been ideal. In 1990, the Fifth SAARC Summit was held in Male, the capital of the Maldives. The Pakistani delegation was led by Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif.

Do you know?

The Republic of Maldives is an island state. There are about 200 inhabited islands. The capital of Maldives is Male, where 80 percent of the country's population resides.

- In 2015, Maldivian President Abdullah Yameen Abdul Qayyum visited Pakistan. On this occasion many agreements were signed between the two countries which covered prevention of drug trafficking, sports, health, trade and education.
- In the current era, the Maldives can benefit from Pakistan's investment-friendly policies, changing economic conditions and Pak-Maldives friendship.

vi. Pakistan and Bhutan

- Pakistan has close relations with Bhutan. Thimphu is capital of Bhutan.
- Exchange of views through delegations continues between the two countries. In 2004, Bhutan participated in the SAARC Conference in Islamabad. In the same year, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Shaukat Aziz paid an official visit to Bhutan with his delegation. Bhutan has always played an important role in SAARC activities.
- In March 2011, the Prime Minister of Bhutan visited Pakistan and discussed bilateral relations with the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Yousuf Raza Gilani. During this time, various memoranda were signed on economic development, investment, trade, education and culture.
- Pakistan's main exports to Bhutan include cotton bales, textiles, sports and leather goods etc. Pakistan's major imports from Bhutan include jute, rubber, seed oil and various chemicals etc.

vii. Pakistan and Afghanistan

- The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) made Afghanistan a member in 2007. Under the banner of this organization, Pakistan and Afghanistan have played an important role in promoting peace, stability, harmony and development of the region.
- Both countries believe in the values like sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, national independence and not to use force. They are in favour of

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finding a peaceful solution to all problems.

- Afghanistan has valued Pakistan's efforts to resolve the Kashmir issue. Through SAARC, economic and trade relations between the two countries have improved.

Pakistan's Relations with Major World Powers

Pakistan has a special place in world politics by virtue of its geographical and political importance. Therefore, Pakistan's role in world politics has always been active. Over time, Pakistan's importance in world politics has increased. Pakistan's relations with the major powers are described below:

1. United States of America

- The basis of Pakistan-US relations is national security and protection of national interests. Pak-US relations began at the time, when US President Truman invited Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan to visit the United States. The invitation was accepted by Liaqat Ali Khan. In his speeches during the United States visit in 1950, Liaqat Ali Khan stated the objectives of the establishment of Pakistan as well as the development needs of Pakistan. His tour of America was successful. The United States provided military and economic assistance to Pakistan.
- In 1954, Pakistan joined a defense agreement SEATO with the United States and its allies. In 1955, Pakistan became a member of Baghdad pact working under the US umbrella. This agreement was later called CENTO.
- After these agreements, US started military and economic aid to Pakistan. This aid helped Pakistan to boost its defense capabilities. US stopped providing aid to Pakistan after the 1965 Pakistan and India war.
- When India invaded Pakistan in 1971, the United States distanced itself from Pakistan. On the other hand, Russia sided with India. When Russia invaded Afghanistan, millions of refugees came to Pakistan. On this occasion, the United States and the Western powers joined hands with Pakistan to help Afghan people. As a result, Russia had to withdraw from Afghanistan.
- America invaded Afghanistan after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in America. In this war, Pakistan sided with the United States. Over time, Pakistan- US relations improved. Relations between Pakistan and US witnessed ups and downs.

2. Russia

- Geographically, Russia is close to Pakistan, but due to Pakistan's participation in defense agreements under the American leadership, Russia remained away from Pakistan. Russians established relations with India.

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- Russia played a significant role in the construction and development of India, due to which the relations between Pakistan and Russia could not improve. In 1956, the Deputy Prime Minister of Russia visited Pakistan and offered assistance to Pakistan for the development of industry and economy.
- After the Pakistan and India war of 1965, Russia arranged a meeting between India and Pakistan at Tashkent to reach an agreement for the return of prisoners of war and the evacuation of occupied territory. However Russia continued to support India.
- In the Pakistan and India war of 1971, India had the support of Russia.
- During the Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto era, Pakistan's relations with Russia improved. During the same period, a steel mill was set up in Karachi with the help of Russia, which played an important role in Pakistan's economy.
- Pak-Russia relations became strain due to Pakistan's relations with the United States. After Russia's occupation of Afghanistan, relations between Pakistan and Russia deteriorated further. Pakistan openly opposed the Russian occupation.
- Russia failed in the Afghan war. After the Afghan war, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) degenerated. Pakistan established ties with former Russian republics Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, etc. under the banner of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). Russia's role in world politics was reduced. Thus, America's dominance was established.
- In the current situation, relations between Pakistan and Russia are improving significantly.

3. Great Britain

- Relations between Britain and Pakistan go back to the time of British rule and Pakistan Movement. After the partition of subcontinent, Pakistan always sought to maintain good relations with the United Kingdom. However, the United Kingdom provided financial and military assistance to Pakistan under the cover of Commonwealth.
- The volume of Pakistan's trade with Britain did not increase much.
- There were also differences with the United Kingdom over the issue of Pakistan's nuclear programme. The United Kingdom continued to oppose Pakistan's nuclear program, but Pakistan continued to pursue it in its national interest.
- Relations between Pakistan and UK are growing in the recent years. Both the countries have made the several agreements for the promotion of education, development of the social sector, improvement of economic structure,

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increase in investment, tackling the problem of poverty, energy crisis, protection of citizens and their security and the challenges of growing extremism in society.

4. Japan

- Pakistan and Japan established diplomatic relations in 1952. Japan has always played an active role in the development and progress of Pakistan. Prime Ministers of Japan and Pakistan visited each other's countries in 1957, and signed agreements to promote economic and industrial cooperation.
- Japan has provided significant assistance to Pakistan regarding industrial development. Japan is one of the leading lending countries which offered loan. Japan has been helping Pakistan in its industrial needs like manufacturer of electrical equipment, industrial machinery, cars, trucks, motorcycles, chemicals and chemical machinery and heavy industry. Thus the volume of trade between Japan and Pakistan increased.
- To overcome the backwardness of Balochistan, Japan has provided machinery and equipment for the University of Engineering and Technology Khuzdar, electricity to Gudu, Sibbi and Quetta and diesel fired power generation unit at Pasni. It has also started projects to search underground water and provision of safe drinking water.
- An official agency of Japan "Japan International Cooperation Agency" (JICA) is helping out Pakistan in areas like education, health, provision of drinking water and drainage, environment, irrigation and agriculture, transportation, energy and disaster management etc.

5. European Union

- European Union is an organization of European countries. European countries have mutually created the European Union under the concept of one Europe.
- Pakistan's economy is linked to strong trade relations with the European Union and many other trade agreements with it.
- It is time to protect Pakistan's interests in European Union countries and further develop relations with them. It may be noted that Pakistan also signed individual economic agreements with France, Netherlands, Belgium, United Kingdom and Sweden.
- Pakistan has signed agreements with France to buy defense related equipment, but the transfer of technology has not been possible. Therefore, self-reliance could not be achieved. Pakistan has also signed a number of economic and defense agreements with Germany, but their volume is small.

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- Pakistan imports Swedish ball bearings and other industrial equipment, but trade with Sweden is nearly one-sided.

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

- China-Pakistan Economic Corridor project is a huge trade project. It aims to deliver oil and gas from southwestern Pakistan to northwestern China's Xinjiang via Gwadar port, through railways and motorways in a short time. The Economic Corridor is very important in the relations between the two countries.
- The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a project of great importance for Pakistan and the economy of the countries of entire region. This project will play an important role in promoting development and prosperity by interconnecting different regions. The importance of this project is further enhanced by the peace and reconstruction process in Afghanistan. As a result of peace in Afghanistan, trade from Gwadar port will increase. The launch of the second phase of CPEC has been announced on the occasion of the recent visit of the Prime Minister of Pakistan to China.
- It is expected to have a positive impact on Pakistan's economy. In view of future needs, the sectors of energy, roads, railways, industry and tourism will be developed under China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. Business activities in the country will accelerate, the economy will stabilize, jobs will be created and poverty will be reduced. China's experience will be used for development in various sectors of the country's economy.

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A Scene of Motorway Built Under CPEC

Pakistan's Contribution towards Peace Keeping in the World

- Pakistan is a member of the United Nations Organization. The UN was established on October 24, 1945. Pakistan became a member of the United

Nations on September 30, 1947 and has performed its duties as a responsible member.

- Pakistan plays its global role in adhering to the UN Charter. Pakistan recognized the role of the Security Council and the United Nations in Pakistan's wars with India, but India ignored the role of UN.
- The Security Council passed a resolution in 1949 calling for a plebiscite in Kashmir. Kashmiris should be given the right to decide their fate, but India ignored the Security Council resolutions. Pakistan is a responsible member of the United Nations. Whenever United Nations asked Pakistan to provide peacekeeping force, Pakistan cooperated with UN and provided the services of its troops for peace operations.
- Pakistani forces have served as peacekeepers in the Gulf States, Bosnia, Sudan, Congo and other parts of the world. In African countries where conditions are extremely unfavourable, Pakistani forces have played a very effective role in bringing peace. In recognition of these services, Pakistan has been appointed several times to chair various UN committees.
- Pakistan has also been a non-permanent member of the Security Council. Pakistan has a Permanent Representative to the United Nations, which represents Pakistan in taking a principled stand on important issues.
- Pakistan has played a special role in the United Nations on the Palestinian issue. Pakistan has drawn the attention of the world to the atrocities against the Palestinians so that this issue may be resolved and establish a free and independent state for Palestinian Muslims. The United States and European states are Israel's allies, so the United Nations has not succeeded in resolving this issue. Although all member states have the same status at the United Nations, but the United States and European states have special powers at the United Nations. It is the need of time that the entire world powers play their positive role in establishing lasting peace in the world.

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Do you know?

The world's five major powers, the United States, Great Britain, France, Russia and China, have the right to reject any resolution or bill presented in the United Nations, this is called a veto.

Do you know?

Pakistan will serve as a non-permanent member of the Security Council for two years from 1st January 2025.

- Pakistan's role in maintaining peace in the world is not only limited to political affairs and peacekeeping forces, but Pakistan has also played a significant role in its other welfare institutions. Many Pakistanis work in UN agencies. Many Pakistanis are also posted in the United Nations Secretariat and they are rendering their services.

EXERCISE

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1. Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option:

(i) United Nations came into being on:

(a) October 24, 1944 (b) April 14, 1945
(c) October 24, 1945 (d) November 24, 1946

(ii) OIC was founded in 1969 in:

(a) Tehran (b) Lahore (c) Jeddah (d) Rabat

(iii) Peoples Republic of China came into being in:

(a) 1947 (b) 1949 (c) 1951 (d) 1953

(iv) On September 30, 1947 Pakistan got membership of :

(a) OIC (b) ECO (c) UN (d) SAARC

(v) First country to recognize Pakistan was:

(a) Iran (b) China (c) Afghanistan (d) America

2. Write short answers:

(i) What is meant by foreign policy?

(ii) State importance of Gwadar port in three lines.

(iii) Write the names of the Muslim states of Central Asia.

(iv) What is Palestine problem?

(v) Why are land and sea routes of Pakistan important?

(vi) Write the names of SAARC countries.

(vii) What does RCD mean?

(viii) Write four lines on China Pakistan Economic Corridor Project.

(ix) What is meant by veto?

(x) Write three benefits for Pakistan of the China Pakistan Economic Corridor project.

(xi) How is Pakistan beneficial to Central Asian countries?

(xii) What are the difficulties facing the China Pakistan Economic Corridor project? Write in four lines.

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

(i) State the main objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy.

(ii) Discuss importance of Kashmir issue in Pak-India relations.

(iii) Describe Pakistan's relations with Turkiye.

(iv) What role has China played in the construction and development of Pakistan? Discuss.

(v) Describe Pakistan-US relations.

Activity

- Make charts with flags of Muslim states and display them in the classroom.

Instructions for Teachers

- Inform the students about the China Pakistan Economic Corridor project (CPEC).

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Chapter 5

Land and Environment

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- Identify the location of Pakistan in a physical map in terms of latitude and longitude and neighboring countries of Pakistan.
- Describe the features of the main land forms of Pakistan (mountain ranges, plateaus and plains, etc.).
- Identify the major climatic regions of Pakistan and describe the climatic characteristics of each region.
- Identify the location of major glaciers and rivers of Pakistan and highlight their importance.
- Discuss the main types of forests and their distribution, importance and conservation.
- Identify Pakistan's wildlife, habitats and conservation efforts.
- Describe the characteristics of important natural regions of Pakistan and the human environment in them.
- Discuss the nature and importance of environmental hazards of Pakistan and their associated problems and solutions.
- Describe the problems associated with the conservation of water, land, natural vegetation and wild life.

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Pakistan is an important country of South Asia. The total area of Pakistan is 796096 square kilometers. About 58% of the total land of Pakistan consists of mountains and plateaus, while about 42% area is covered by plains and deserts. Pakistan is a vast and spacious country stretching from the coast of the Arabian Sea near Indus river delta in the south to the lofty mountain ranges in the north. The south eastern region of Pakistan is covered by the river plains, while the western and central region consists of several mountain ranges. That is why there is significant seasonal difference in Pakistan climate.

Geographically, Pakistan is located between 23.5 to 37degrees North Latitude and 61 to 77 degrees East Longitude. Pakistan has China in the north, Afghanistan and Iran in the west, India in the east and Arabian Sea in the south.

Importance of Location

Pakistan is very important due to its location. To the north-east of Pakistan lies China, which is a major economic power in the world. Pakistan has deep ties with China. Now, thanks to the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), these ties have become stronger. To the north-west of Pakistan is Afghanistan and to the south-west is Iran, a brother Islamic country. India exists in the east.

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Pakistan's relations with India have never been good. Pakistan has a 1058 km long coastline along the Arabian Sea to its south. Ports such as Karachi, Gwadar and Bin Qasim are used to trade with the Gulf countries and the rest of the world through sea routes. All of Afghanistan's trade and access to warm waters depend on Pakistan.

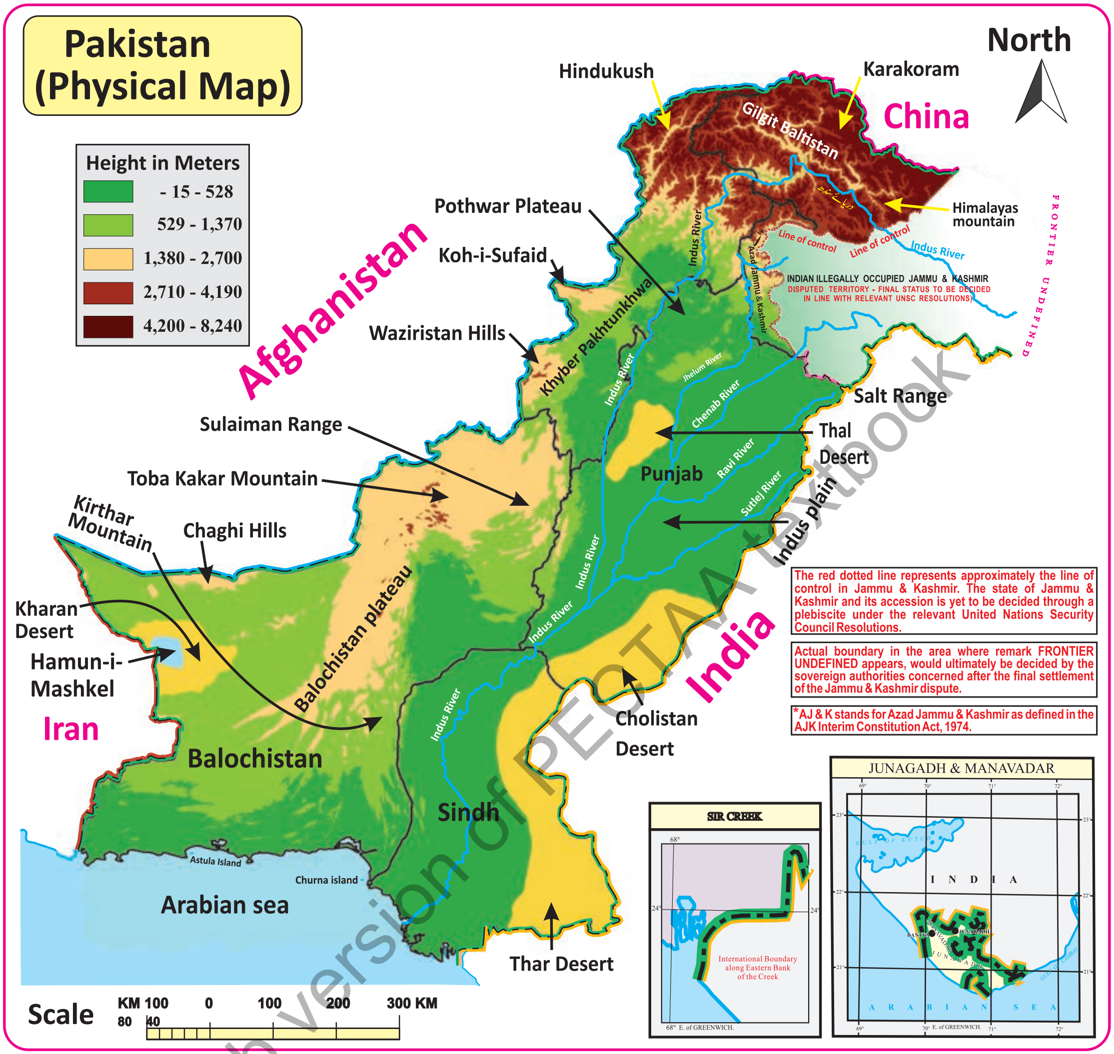
Physical Features of Pakistan

In terms of physical features, Pakistan is divided into three major areas:

1. Mountains Ranges 2. Plains Areas 3. Plateaus

1. Mountain Ranges

The part of the earth that is higher than the surface of the earth, has sloping sides around it, with rocky and uneven surface, is called a mountain. Pakistan has world's highest mountain ranges. Their division is as under:



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(i) Northern Mountain Ranges (ii) North Western Mountain Ranges
(iii) Western Mountain Ranges

(i) Northern Mountain Ranges

The Himalayas and the Karakoram mountains are located in these mountain ranges.

Karakoram Mountain

This mountain range is located in the north of Pakistan. The world's second highest mountain peak K-2 is located in the same mountain range, that is 8611 metrers above sea level. The average height of the Karakoram range is 7000 metres. The rugged peaks of this range remain covered with snow all the year round. The world's highest passes such as Khunjrab and Shandoor are situated in this mountain range. Hunza and Gilgit etc. are beautiful valleys.

Khunjerab Pass which connects Pakistan with China

Himalayas Mountain

Great mountain range of the Himalayas lies south of the Karakoram Mountains. The Himalayas extend east-west in the north of South Asia. The western part of the Himalayas is located in Pakistan. Its altitude ranges from 1000 meters to 6500 meters. In which the hills of Siwalik, Lesser Himalaya mountain range and greater Himalaya mountain range are located. Nanga Parbat is the highest peak of this mountain range in Pakistan which is about 8126 meters above sea level.

Do you know?

Mount Everest is the highest mountain peak in the world. Its height is 8848 metres, which is located in Nepal.

(ii) North Western Mountain Range

Hindukush Range

The Hindukush range is located in the north western part of Pakistan stretching from north to south. This mountain extends from Pamir plateau to river Kabul. Tirchmir is the highest peak of Hindukush, which is about 7690 metres high. The valleys of Chitral, Swat, and Dir are located in this mountain range.

Tirich Mir

(iii) Western Mountain Ranges

Koh-e-Sufaid

Koh-e-Sufaid lies to the south of river Kabul and is spread in east-west direction. The average height of this mountain range is 3600 metres. Khayber pass lies to

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the north of Koh-e-Sufaid. Khayber pass is a historical passage between Pakistan and Afghanistan, which is about 53 km long. River Kurram flows in the south of the Koh-e-Sufaid.

Waziristan Hills

Kohat and Waziristan hills are located in the south of Koh-e-Sufaid. These are different hill ranges. The Kurram, Tochi and Gomal are important passes of these hills. These hill ranges located between river Kurram and Gomal stretch from the north to south. River Tochi is another important river of these hill ranges.

River Gomal

Koh-e-Suleman

Koh-e-Suleman extends from north to south in the south of Waziristan hills. This mountain is situated alomost in the middle of Pakistan. The highest peak of this range is Takht-e-Sulaiman, which is 3379 metres above sea level. River Bolan is an important river of this range. In the south of Koh-e-Sulaiman range there are Bugti and Marri hills. The Bolan Pass is located in the same mountain range.

Koh-e-Sulaiman

Kirthar Hills

Kirthar Hills are situated in the west of River Indus along the borders of the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan and in the south of Sulaiman Mountain. The maximum height of the Kirthar Hills is 2150 metres. The rivers Hab and Layari flow from Kirthar Hills towards the Arabian Sea.

Kirthar Hills

Salt Range

The Salt range lies in the south of Pothwar plateau. River Jhelum flows in the east of Salt range. The average height of the Salt range is 700 metres. But at Skesar its height is 1500 metres. The river Soan is a famous and large affluent river of this area.

kallar kahar salt range

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2. Plain Areas

The Plain of river Indus is composed of the soil brought by the river Indus and its tributaries Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej. In Pakistan the plain area of the Punjab province, is called Upper Indus Plain. It is named Punjab because five rivers namely Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej Irrigate it. River Indus is the most important and the longest river of Pakistan. Upper Indus Plain is almost level and is made up of soil deposited by the rivers. Therefore, the soil is very fertile. The lower Indus plain is a levelled plain with a gentle slope. It is irrigated by river Indus alone. The lower Indus plain is very important for agriculture.

Plain Areas

Coastal Plains

The coastline of Sindh province and Balochistan province is approximately 1058 km long. The coastal plain consists of small and big ports, of which Karachi is the most important port. Other important ports are Port Qasim, Gwadar and Pasni.

Makran Coastal Plains

Deserts

The south eastern part of Pakistan has desert like characteristics. It is spread over a large area, which includes the districts of Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Rahim Yar Khan, Sukkur, Khairpur, Sanghar, Mirpur Khas and Tharparkar. This desert is called "Cholistan" or "Rohi" in Bahawalpur, and "Thar" in Sindh. Due to scarce rainfall desert plants are found in this area. Most of the area is unpopulated.

Thal

"Thal" is the second desert of Pakistan. This desert lies between river Jhelum and river Indus. It is mostly unpopulated. The third desert of Pakistan is situated in the north west of Balochistan province, which is called the desert of Kharan. Some part of Chaghi is also included in it.

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3. Plateaus

A plateau is a large area with ups and downs on surface. There are mountain ranges, plains, river and valleys in a plateau.

Do you know?
The Pamir Plateau is the highest plateau in the world, which is also referred to as the "Roof of the World."

Pothwar Plateau

Pothwar plateau has Kala-Chitta and Margalla hills in the north, Salt range in the south, river Jhelum in the east and river Indus in the west. This plateau is 300 to 600 metres high. River Soan is an important affluent of this plateau with a beautiful valley called "Valley of Soan".The surface of Pothwar is badly cracked.

Balochistan Plateau

Balochistan plateau lies in the west of Koh-e-Sulaiman and Khirthar Range. Its maximum height is 900 metres. Balochistan Plateau is an uneven and arid region having very low rainfall. Therefore, this region has desert characteristics.

Climate of Pakistan

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The long term study of weather conditions of any country or area is called climate. The weather conditions include temperature, air pressure, rain and humidity etc. Pakistan is divided into following climatic regions:-

1. Sub-Tropical Continental Highland
2. Sub-Tropical Continental Plateau
3. Sub-Tropical Continental Lowlands
4. Tropical Coastland

1. Sub-Tropical Continental Highland

This climate region includes the north-eastern and north-western mountain ranges of Pakistan. The climate here is coldest in winter with frequent snowfall. Summers are cool while it has rainfall in spring.

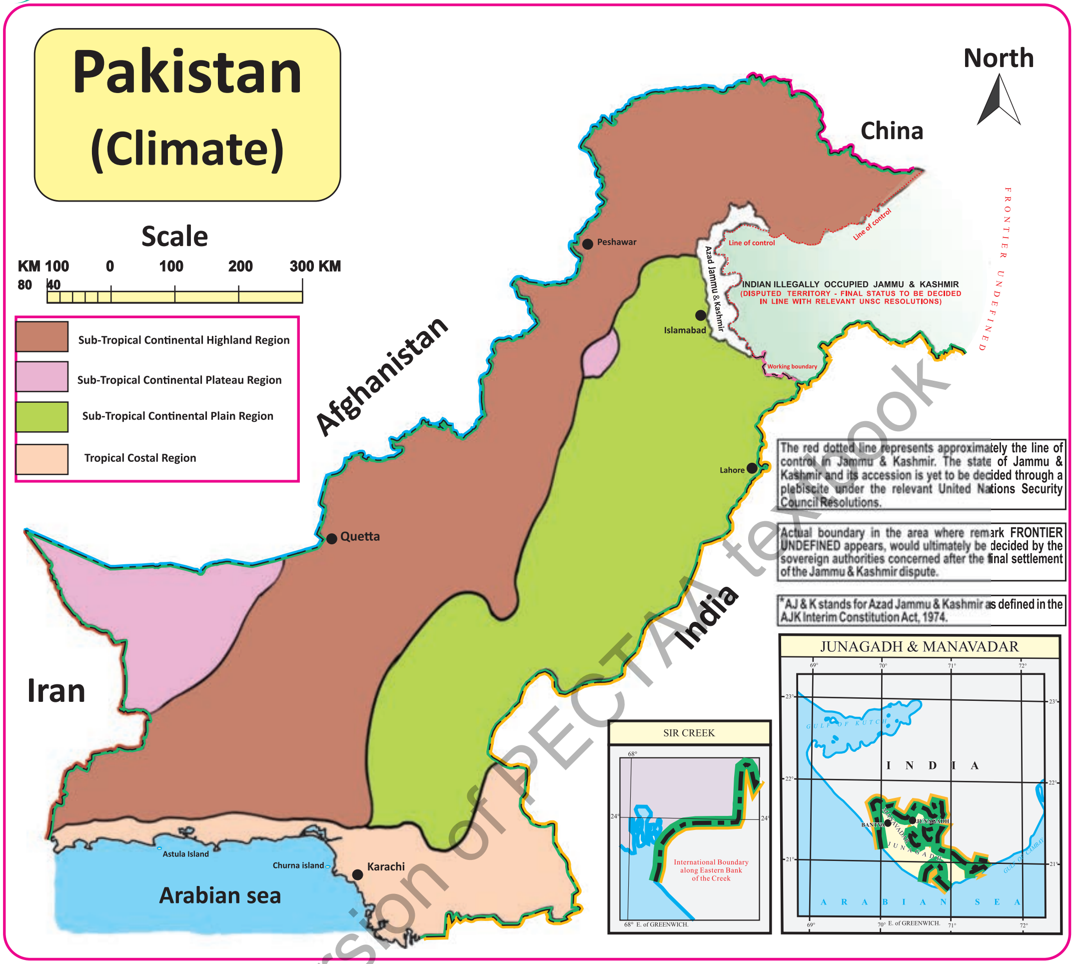
Some areas of this region like the outer Himalayas, Murree and Hazara receive rainfall almost throughout the year.

2. Sub-Tropical Continental Plateau

This climatic region includes the most the area of Balochistan province. Hot and dusty winds continuously blow there from May to the mid September. Sibbi and Jacobabad are located in this very region. There is some rainfall during the months of January and February. Summer is extremely hot and dry.

3. Sub-Tropical Continental Lowland

This climatic region includes the Upper Indus Plain (Punjab province) and Lower Indus Plain (Sindh province). Summer is very hot in this region and torwards the end of summer, northern Punjab receives more rainfall due to monsoon winds. Thal and the Southeast desert are the driest areas.



2. Tropical Coastland

This climatic region includes the coastal areas of Sindh and Balochistan provinces. There is a minor difference between annual and daily temperature. Moist sea breezes blow throughout the summer. Annual average temperature is about 32 degree Celsius. May and June are the hottest months.

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Impact of Climate on Human Life

Climate is an important part of our physical environment. Climate directly affects various aspects of human life such as clothing, our food, our occupations, our health, our ability to work and even the style of architecture etc. Lifestyle of people living in high mountainous areas is different from those of the people living in plain areas. In the same way, the clothing, food, houses, etc. of the people in the hot regions are different from those of the people living in the extreme cold regions. People living in hot regions wear fine clothes, use cold drinks and keep houses open and airy, while those, who live in cold areas, wear

heavy and warm clothes, mostly consume tea, coffee, meat and fish. Houses are small enough to maintain temprature. The crops grown in each region also depend on the climate found there.

Major Glaciers and Rivers of Pakistan

Glacier

A large mass of frozen ice in mountain valleys that moves down the slope is called glacier. Glaciers are formed in areas of high altitude, due to low temperatures and snowfall. Pakistan is located in the sub- tropical climatic zone which does not usually get much cold and rain. But the northern and northeastern areas of Pakistan with the highest mountains of the world like Himalayas, Karakoram and Hindukush remain covered with snow the whole year. There are some of the largest glaciers of the world in these mountain ranges, which are as follows:

Glacier

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Siachen Glacier

The word Siachen is taken from the Balti language, which means wild rose. This plant grows in large number on this glacier, so people of Baltistan call it Siachen. Its length is 72 km. It is located in Karakoram range.

Baltoro Glacier

Baltoro Glacier is located in Baltistan. Its length is 58 km. The famous K-2 peak is also located in the same glacier. The Braldu River also originates from the same glacier and falls into river Indus. This glacier can be accessed from Skardu city.

Batora Glacier

Batora Glacier is 58 km long. It is located in Gojal Valley in Gilgit Baltistan.

Biafo Glacier

Biafo Glacier is located in the mountains of Karakoram range. Its length is 62 km and is connected with Hisper Glacier which is located in Hunza Valley.

Do you know?

Glaciers are the largest source of fresh water in the world, including Pakistan.

Hisper Glacier

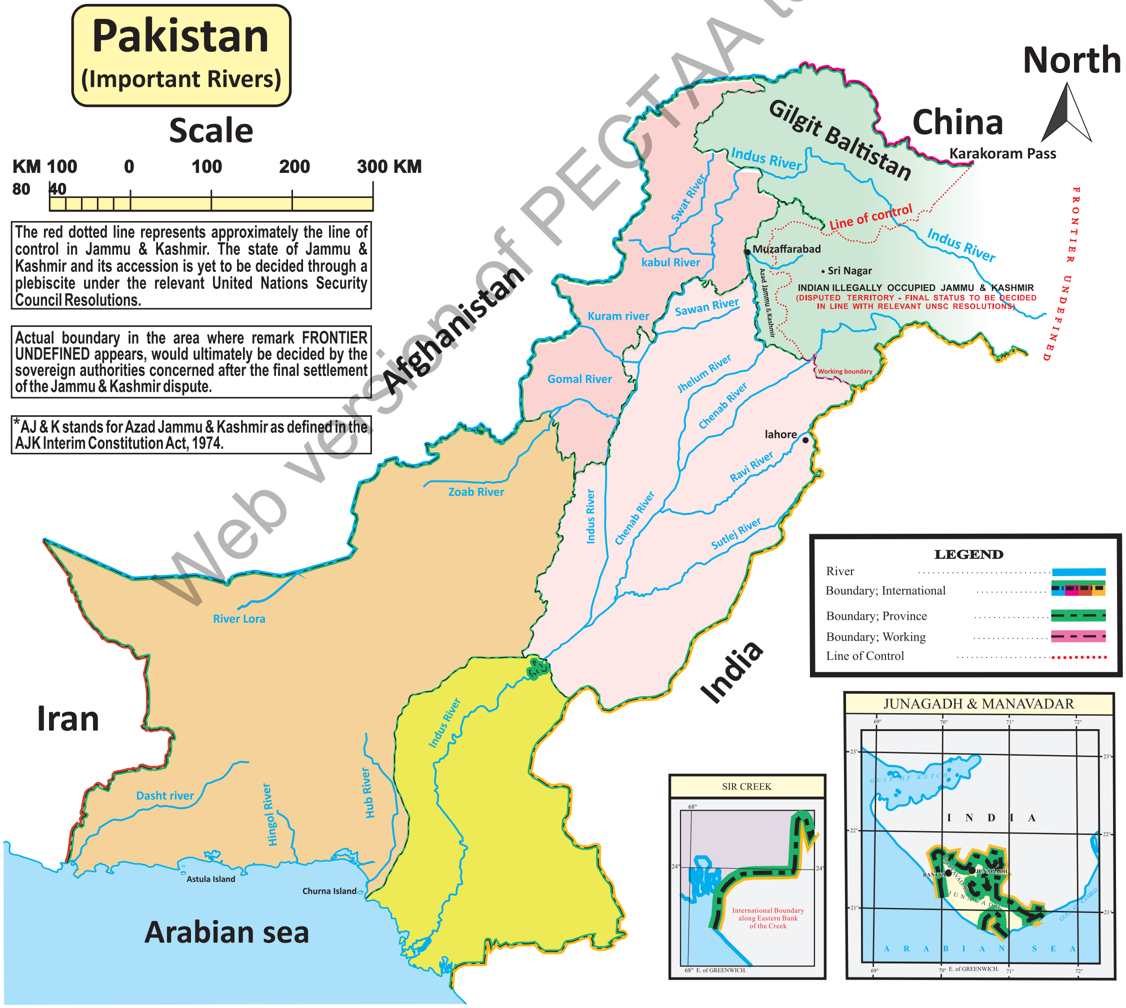
Hisper Glacier is located in Baltistan, northern area of Pakistan. This glacier is 61 km long.The river Hisper originates from the same glacier.

Importance of Glaciers

The mountains of Karakoram Range located in Pakistan are one of the most glaciated areas in the world. The fresh water of these glaciers flows into rivers, in the form of springs and drains. The rivers which flow in Pakistan originate from these glaciers. Several lakes are found in the areas of these glaciers. Out of these, Saif-ul-Malook, Satpara and Shandur are the important lakes. These lakes have greatly enhanced the beauty of this area, which makes this area attractive for tourism.

Rivers of Pakistan

The system of rivers in Pakistan is based on the eastern and western tributaries of river Indus which consists of the rivers of Punjab, Gilgit Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Balochistan and Azad Kashmir. These rivers irrigate the land of our country.



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Indus River and its Tributaries

River Indus is the largest river in Pakistan. This river originates from Tibet (China) and flows through Gilgit Baltistan and enters Punjab at Attack. There after it flows from north to south and enters Sindh. The rest of rivers of the Punjab join river Indus at Mithan Kot. From here, river Indus flows to the south through the province of Sindh and falls into the Arabian Sea. Many tributaries of the river Indus join from the right and left. The rivers that join river Indus from the left are called the eastern tributaries because they mostly come from the east.

Eastern Tributaries of River Indus

River Ravi

River Ravi originates from the Himalayas. It enters the province of Punjab from Shakargharh Tehsil of Narowal district and starts flowing towards Lahore. Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, is situated on the bank of river Ravi.

Do you know?

In 1960, under the Indus Basin Treaty, the three rivers Indus, Chenab and Jhelum became part of Pakistan, while Ravi, Sutlej and Beas rivers became part of India.

River Sutlej

River Sutlej originates from the Himalayas and enters Punjab province near Sulemanki. Then flowing through the eastern areas of Punjab joins other rivers of Punjab at Panjnad.

Important Information

The area between two rivers is called Doaba. There are many Doabs in Pakistan. The Ravi River flows on one side of the Bari Doab area and the Sutlej River on the other. Between Ravi River and Chenab River is the Rachna Doab. Chaj Doab is located between river Chenab and river Jhelum, while between river Jhelum and River Indus, there is Sindh Sagar is Doab.

River Chenab

River Chenab originates from the Himalayan mountains and enters Punjab province at Marala. River Chenab joins river Jhelum at Tarimon.

River Jhelum

River Jhelum flows out of Kashmir Valley and enters Punjab province near Mangla.

Western Tributaries of River Indus

The rivers flowing from north and west and falling into River Indus are its western tributaries . The Shyok River, the Shigar River and the Gilgit River are the main rivers in the northern highlands that join the Indus River. At Attock, the Kabul River falls into the Indus River. Panjkora River, Swat River and Kunar River are its main tributaries. The Kurrum River, the Tochi River and the Gomal River also flow from west and fall into the Indus River. The Zhob River flows through the Zhob and Loralai regions of Balochistan joins Gomal River, which is a tributary of the Indus River.

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The Rivers of Balochistan falling into Arabian Sea

The Rivers of Balochistan namely Dasht, Hangol, Porali and Hub flowing from north to south fall into the Arabian Sea.

Do you know?

The largest lake in Balochistan is "Hamun-e Mashkel".

Canals of Pakistan

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the British Government constructed modern canal system in the sub-continent, which is the largest canal system in the world. Under this system, large dams and headworks have been constructed at different places on the five rivers from which canals have been taken out. There are four types of canals in Pakistan.

Do you know?

Pakistan's canal system is the largest system in the world.

A sight of a Canal

1. Flood Canals

These are the canals in which the water enters through flood or when the water level in the rivers is high. These canals do not have headworks. In the rainy season, the canals start flowing automatically as the rivers rise. The flood canals are mostly found in the districts of Rajanpur, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh.

2. Perennial Canals

These canals have been taken out by constructing headworks on rivers and flow throughout the year. The river water can be diverted by the headworks and discharged into the canals as per requirement. These canals are connected to dams, barrages or headworks and provide water for irrigation over the year.

3. Non-Perennial Canals

These canals run in rainy season when water is sufficient in the rivers. They provide water for the Kharif crop. Like the perennial canals, non-perennial canals also have headworks through which water can be diverted. These canals are also called half yearly canals (six-monthly canals).

4. Link Canals

Two rivers of Punjab province i.e. river Sutlej and river Ravi pass through Indian

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territory before entering Pakistan. Pakistan has met the water shortage through link canals. The canals have been taken out from western rivers Indus, river Jhelum and river Chenab which provide water to eastern rivers Ravi and Sutlej.

Forests

Due to variation in climatic conditions Pakistan has following types of forests.

(i) The northern and northwestern parts of Pakistan receive more rain as compared to the other areas of the country. These include Murree, Abbotabad, Mansehra, Chitral, Sawat and Dir. These areas have evergreen forests consisting of deodar, firs, blue pine, spruce, chestnut and wallnut These trees yield high quality building timber and dry fruits etc.

(ii) In the hilly foothills, most of the trees are of phalahy, jund, plum, mulberry and sumbal trees, including the districts of Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Attock, Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Gujrat.

(iii) In Quetta and Kalat divisions of Balochistan province, apart from most of the thorn bushes, mazo, chalghoza, mulberry and poplar trees are found.

(iv) In plain areas some forests are found in the river valleys having sheesham, poplar, mulberry, sumbal, Jamun, dharek and eucalyptus trees. These areas include Changa Manga, Chichawatni, Toba Tek Singh, Shorkot, Bahawalpur, Taunsa, Sukkar, Kotri and Guddu.

Importance of Forests

(i) The northern mountainous areas of Pakistan receive more rain and water flowing from the hilly slopes drops into rivers. The forests on the slopes of hills regulate the flow of water, which not only stops soil erosion but also slows down the speed of water.

(ii) Forests wood is used for making furniture or other items. Therefore forests are important for country's development.

(iii) Forests make the climate of an area pleasant. They lower the temperature and reduce intensity of heat. Forests are helpful in reducing environmental pollution, especially smog.

(iv) Forests are instrumental in causing rainfall to a great extent, because, their presence increases the amount of water vapours in the air which causes rain.

(v) Trees are very useful in water logged and salinity affected areas, as they absorb water from the soil and lower water level of underground reserves.

(vi) Forest herbs are used for the preparation of medicines.

(vii) Forests promote tourism. There are many places in the northern and northwestern mountainous areas of Pakistan which are recreational resorts because of forests.

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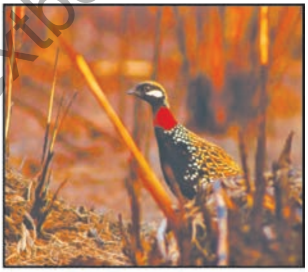
(viii) Forests are very important for the wildlife (animals and birds).

(ix) Forest are used for pulp and paper industry.

The government of Pakistan has taken various steps to increase the forests. The Forest Department is active in this respect. Nurseries have been established in almost all the big cities, where plants are available at nominal rates.

Wildlife in Pakistan

The presence of wildlife in any country is very helpful in maintaining the natural balance. Numerous animals are found in the forests of Pakistan, however, the animals found in the mountainous and desert areas of Pakistan are worth mentioning. Wild cats and bears are found in large number in the northern areas and in high hills of Pakistan.



Red foxes, black deer, leopards, partridges and chakors are found in lowsloping mountains. Forests are in abundance in Pothwar Plateau, Salt Range and Kala Chitta Mountain. A large number of wild animals are found in these forests including the urials, chinkara deer, partridges, peacocks, chakors and regional birds. Chakor is the national bird of Pakistan while Markhor is the national animal of Pakistan.

In South Punjab blue cows, wild cats, jackals, partridges, snakes, peacocks and chinkara deer are noteworthy.

Camels, deers, blue cows, desert foxes, jackals, cats, black and gray partridges, cobras, and ostriches are also found in the desert areas of Thal and Cholistan. Among hunting birds, falcon, kestrel, eagle, hawk and vultures are commonly found in Pakistan.

Do you know?

Endangered animals refer to animals that are close to extinction, such as polar bears, Indus dolphins, blackbucks etc.

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Natural Regions of Pakistan

The natural region refers to a region in which weather, vegetation, population and living conditions of the people are the same or the natural region means the area of the land in which the elevation of the surface, depth, temperature, rainfall, vegetation, livestock and human activities are almost the same. Pakistan can be divided into five regions by natural topography:

1. Plain Region
2. Coastal Region
3. Desert Region
4. Arid and Semi Arid Mountain Region
5. Humid and Sub Humid Mountain Region

The details of these regions are as under:

1. Plain Region

(i) Areas

The plain region of Pakistan mostly falls in Punjab province and Sindh province, which is called the upper and lower plains of the Indus river. The plain region extends from Pothwar and Salt Range to Mithankot in Punjab province. This region contains areas of canal irrigation in Sindh province.

(ii) Climate

The climate of plain region is very dry. The summer season is very hot and the winter season is cold. The average summer temperature is 40 degree Celsius while the average winter temperature is 10 degree Celsius. Rainfall in this area is mainly due to monsoon winds during the rainy season. The average annual rainfall in the region is 15 to 20 inches.

(iii) Vegetation

Some forests are found along rivers while some are man-made forests.

(iv) Economic Conditions

Plain region is composed of highly fertile soil brought by the rivers. In addition, the canal irrigation system is also excellent. So, this region is famous for its agricultural production all over the world. The major crops of this region include rice, wheat, sugarcane and cotton. This region is playing an important role in the industrial development of the country. Most of the industries of the country are located in this region. Important industries include textile, electronics, electrical equipment, sports equipment, sugar industry, leather industry and cutlery industry. Industrial cities include Lahore, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Peshawar, Gujrat, Multan, Kasur, Sialkot, Nawab Shah, Mardan, Nowshera and Sukkur.

(v) Population

Plain region is one of the most densely populated regions of the country. About 50% of population of the country lives in this region.

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2. Desert Region

(i) Areas

Desert Region of Pakistan consists of Thal Desert (Khushab, Bhakkar, Mianwali and Layyah districts) and Cholistan Desert (Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar and Rahim Yarkhan districts), in the province of Punjab, Thar Desert (Khairpur, Tharparkar, UmerKot districts) in Sindh province and Sihan region in the Balochistan province.

(ii) Climate

Climate of the desert region is extremely dry and severe. The average temperature in summer is more than 40°C. Hot winds blow in day time. Daily range of temperature is very different in desert areas. In summer, temperature remains very high while winter is also extremely cold in the desert areas. Annual rainfall in these areas is less than 5 inches.

(iii) Vegetation

Vegetation is almost non existent due to lack of rainfall and high temperature in desert region. Herbs and Kiker (Acacia) trees are found in some areas.

(iv) Economic Conditions

Desert region mostly consists of rural areas. Most of the people earn their living from agriculture and livestock. However Agriculture related activities are limited due to low rainfall in the region.

(v) Population

The population is not dense in this region. The rural population is mostly scattered. The proportion of urban population is less in this region. The major cities include Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Rahim Yar Khan, UmerKot and Khushab.

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3. Coastal Region

(i) Areas

Coastal region covers the coastal belt of Balochistan province and Sindh province. In this region the main areas of Sindh province are Thatta, Badin and Karachi and that of Balochistan province are Lasbela, Gwadar, Pasni, Turbat and Panjgur.

(ii) Climate

In coastal region, the climate is mild. Due to the adjacent sea, there is not much difference between summer and winter temperature. The average temperature in the summer is 30 degree Celsius, while in winter the average temperature is 15 degree Celsius. This region remains humid throughout the year. The average annual rainfall is 12 inches.

(iii) Vegetation
Coastal region has fewer forests. Due to less rainfall, coconut trees are not as common here as in the coastal areas of the rest of the world. The mangroves are abundant in the coastal areas.

(iv) Economic Conditions
Being coastal region, fishing is the main occupation of this area. Small ports on the coastal belt of Balochistan are Pasni, Jiwani and Gadani which are famous for fishing. The development of the Gwadar port in Balochistan has begun a new era of prosperity. Karachi has the status of an international port, so it is the centre of trade activities in the world. Besides this, Karachi is a big industrial city.

(v) Population
The coastal region is densely populated. Most of the population here is urban. Karachi is the most populous city and port of this region. Its population is more than 20 million.

4. Arid and Semi Arid Mountain Region

Arid Mountain Region

(i) Areas
Arid mountainous region consists of Pakistan's western mountain ranges and plateau of Balochistan. This region covers the former tribal areas, the southwestern districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Dera Ismail Khan, Tank, Bannu, Karak, Kohat and entire Balochistan province except the southern coastal areas and eastern Sibi and Jafarabad.

(ii) Vegetation
There are very few forests in this region. Some fruit orchards and different crops are cultivated on a limited scale.

(iii) Climate
The climate of Arid region is extremely severe and dry. The summer season is extremely dry and hot. In most of the areas, the average temperature remains 35 degree Celsius in summer and 7 degree Celsius in winter. Rainfall in this region is mainly in winter due to western cyclone whereas there is little rainfall in summer. Hence, forests are scarce, but there are lot of pastures in this area. Annual rainfall in this region is less than 12 inches.

(iv) Population
This region is not densely populated. The rural population is more than the urban population.

Semi Arid Mountain Region

(i) Areas
The Semi Arid mountain region generally consists of the mountain ranges of the

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Salt Range, Kala Chitta Mountain, Koh-e-Suleman, and Kirthar Mountain.

(ii) Climate

Summer season is hot and long. There is an annual rainfall of 12 to 15 inches.

(iii) Vegetation

This area is very famous for its fruit production. Maize, sorghum, gram and peanuts are the main crops here.

(iv) Population

The population of this region is scarce. The rural population is more than the urban population.

5. Humid and Sub Humid Mountain Region

Humid Mountain Region

(i) Areas

The humid mountain region includes Murree In Punjab and Abbottabad, Mansehra and Hazara etc. in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

(ii) Climate

Summer is pleasant and winter gets severe cold. The annual rainfall here is more than 50 inches. In summer the temperature is about 26 degree Celsius and the winter temperature is 0 degree Celsius or less.

(iii) Vegetation

This region is covered with different types of trees. Valuable timber forests are found in this area.

(iv) Population

This region is densely populated. Its urban population is in majority.

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Sub Humid Mountain Region

(i) Areas

The sub humid mountain region includes the areas of Kohat, Swat, Chitral and Kashmir.

(ii) Climate

There is not much rainfall in this area. Annual rainfall is more than 20 inches. The summer is not hot and the winter is cold.

(iii) Vegetation

Many types of vegetation is found in this region. There is limited production of crops and fruits.

(iv) Population

This region is not densely populated.

Major Environmental Hazards and their Remedies

"Environment refers to the area around an organism that effects the life and activities of that organism."

The environment, including landforms, climate, soil and natural vegetation, etc. has a deep impact on human life. Environment also impacts all activities of human beings in a region whether these are economic, political, social, religious, or financial. Environmental hazards are such problems that arise from inappropriate or unsuitable environment, which adversely affect not only human life but also wildlife, vegetation and aquatic life. Following are some of the major environmental hazards being faced by Pakistanis:

1. Pollution
2. Deforestation
3. Desertification
4. Salinity and water logging

Details of these environmental hazards are as under:

1. Pollution

The mixing of contaminants into a natural environment is harmful not only for human beings but also for other creatures is called environmental pollution.

There are three common types of environmental pollution.

(i) Air Pollution (ii) Water Pollution (iii) Land Pollution

(i) Air Pollution

Air pollution refers to an increase in the amount of harmful gases in the air, such as carbon dioxide and sulphur oxide etc. Smoke from the factories and vehicles is resulting in increase in the harmful gases in the air, which is damaging the natural environment. It is a cause of various harmful diseases, such as lungs cancer and various skin diseases etc. To reduce air pollution, it is imperative to reduce the emission of toxic and harmful gases by using such fuels for vehicles that reduce pollution, such as CNG, etc. Plant more and more trees. Similarly, installing filtration plants in mills and factories. In addition, the use of such gases that are harmful for the environment, such as chlorofluorocarbon, should be banned.

Air Pollution

Do you know?

Smog is a type of pollution. It is a mixture of smoke and fog. It causes eye, lungs and skin diseases in human beings.

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(ii) Water Pollution

Water Pollution

Water pollution refers to the mixing of various toxic chemicals in water. Water that is discharged from factories contains a number of harmful chemicals that flow into the rivers, canals and oceans and become part of it. These are not only dangerous for human life but also damage vegetation and aquatic life. To prevent water contamination, the waste water from the factories should be cleaned with filtration plants and then discharged it into rivers and canals.

(iii) Land Pollution

Land Pollution

Land pollution refers to the spread of toxic material from household waste, factories and hospitals on the surface of land. Land pollution can be tackled through solid waste management techniques such as suppressing poisonous material (or burning under certain temperatures) and reusing the rest of the material by the recycling process. Besides, garbage can be converted into manure.

2. Deforestation

Deforestation

For the development of any country, forests should cover 25% of the total area, but in Pakistan less than 5% of total area is covered with forests. Furthermore, the existing forests are being cut ruthlessly. This situation is not only damaging our economy but also damaging our environment.

The main reason for all this is deforestation. Therefore, we should strive not only to protect the existing trees but also to plant more forests so that we can save our environment from climate change. Deforestation is also damaging wildlife and many of its species are being wiped out by the destruction of their natural habitat.

Do you know?

Reforestation refers to the planting of new forests in place of cut down forests.

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3. Desertification

Desertification

Human activities, grazing of cattle, cutting of trees from forests and growing the same crop repeatedly in the soil to fulfil our needs, all together make the land barren, infertile and uncultivable. All this process of defacing the land is called desertification. Almighty Allah has blessed Pakistan with rich agricultural land but water scarcity is turning this rich land into a desert.

4. Salinity and Water Logging

Pakistan is an agricultural country and most of our agriculture depends on canal irrigation. Undoubtedly, our agriculture sector is growing and agricultural production is increasing due to a well developed canal system but at the same time our agricultural lands are being affected by the canal irrigation system. Underground water level is rising due to canal water. When the water level in an area is up to 5.1metre, the soil salts come to the surface with water. The water evaporates and the salts remain on the surface of ground. As a result, the land becomes uncultivable and barren. This state of affairs is called salinity.

When the amount of sodium and soluble salts increases in water logged land, this state is called saline. Saline affected land can be recovered through cultivation of grass varieties such as Kullar grass, Bermuda grass, Sudan grass, etc. and fodder such as jantar, berseem, lucerne and millat, etc. to produce good yield from it.

These agricultural lands are being made cultivable in the following ways.

(i) Kullar grass is being planted in water logged land to make it cultivable.

(ii) In Pakistan, water channels, rajbahs and canals are being cemented to prevent wastage of water and protect the land from water logging.

(iii) In the areas of salinity and water logging such trees are being planted that absorb more water through the roots and transfer it into the atmosphere. For this purpose, eucalyptus and poplar trees are planted.

Problems Associated with the Conservation Strategies for Water, Land, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

The problems associated with the conservation strategies for water, land, natural vegetation and wildlife are described below:

i. Water

Owing to lack of resources and proper arrangements, sewerage treatment plants

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are not being installed, consequently, river and sea water is getting polluted. One of the reasons for the shortage of irrigation water is the loss of water in the canals. This loss occurs beacuse canals are not cemented. Due to lack of resources, dams are not being built on the rivers, which results in the flow of lot of water into the sea every year. The old and traditional methods of irrigation are wasting water. For this, farmers must be educated and trained.

ii. Land

It is essential to reduce salinity and water logging, in order to save the land. Tube wells can be installed to do this. In Pakistan, forests are being cut down for developing housing schemes, factories, motorways and highways due to which cultivable area is reducing. Land can also be conserved by limiting these human activities.

iii. Vegetation

Trees are not only an important habitat for animals and birds, but also reduce the effects of floods and storms. Humans have begun cutting them to make housing, fuel and roads etc. The existing rules for protection of vegetation need to be revised.

iv. Wildlife

The most serious problem in protecting wildlife in Pakistan is the illegal hunting which should be forbidden. Pastures are reducing due to herding/grazing. People are not aware of this issue. Public can be educated through awareness programmes. Hunters should be encouraged to seek other sources of income rather than hunting or trading wildlife. Rapidly increasing human population also affects wildlife.

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EXERCISE

1. Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option:

(i) In Summer season, the average temperature of plain areas of Pakistan is:

(a) 20 °C (b) 30 °C (c) 40 °C (d) 50 °C

(ii) The total area of Pakistan is:

(a) 670570 Square Kilometre (b) 755096 Square Kilometre
(c) 79065 Square Kilometre (d) 796096 Square Kilometre

(iii) K-2 Mountain is located in:

(a) Himalayas (b) Koh-e-Karakoram
(c) Koh-e-Sufaid (d) Koh-e-Hindukush

(iv) Out of the total area for the development of any country, the percentage of area for forestation should be:

(a) 15% (b) 25% (c) 35% (d) 45%

(v) The height of Nanga Parbat is:

(a) 6790 metres (b) 7690 metres

(c) 8126 metres (d) 8792 metres

(vi) Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan, it is famous for:

(a) Agriculture (b) Mining (c) Industry (d) Rearing

2. Write short answers:

(i) Define the term "location".

(ii) What are the environmental problems facing by Pakistan?.

(iii) Name the four natural regions of Pakistan.

(iv) What is meant by land pollution?

(v) Define water logging and salinity.

(vi) What is the vegetation of coastal region?

(vii) State two benefits of forests.

(viii) What is the important wildlife of Pakistan?

(ix) Name any three glaciers located in Pakistan.

(x) Write the names of the two western tributaries of the River Indus.

(xi) Indicate any two ways of saving water from pollution.

(xii) What is meant by non- perennial canals?

(xiii) Define the term "desertification".

(xiv) Where is Salt Range located?

(xv) Name the types of canals in Pakistan.

(xvi) Which plateau is called the roof of the world?

(xvii) What kind of climate change is occurring due to rising earth temperatures?

(xviii) Write down two disadvantages of deforestation.

(xix) What is the area between two rivers called?

(xx) Which rivers of Balochistan flow into the Arabian Sea?

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

(i) Describe the location of Pakistan and its significance.

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(ii) Describe the mountainous regions of Pakistan.

(iii) Explain in detail the climatic regions of Pakistan and their effects on human life.

(iv) Explain the environmental hazards of water logging and salinity and deforestation in the context of Pakistan.

(v) Describe the solutions of the problems associated with the conservation strategies for water, land, natural vegetation and wild life.

(vi) What is pollution? How does it pollute our environment?

(vii) Discuss the types of forests and their importance.

Activity

- Have the students prepare charts containing prevention points for different types of pollution and display them in the classroom.

Instructions for Teachers

- Guide the students on how to prevent environmental pollution.

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Chapter 6

Population, Society and Culture of Pakistan

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- Describe the growth and distribution of Population in Pakistan and impact of population explosion on society (Census table be added from 1951 to date).
- Discuss the gender composition, gender discrimination and its related problems with their solution.
- Explain the salient features of Pakistani society with reference to the social values, customs and traditions.
- Discuss the educational and health conditions in Pakistan.
- Describe the importance of tourism and highlight natural and cultural attractions of Pakistan for tourism.
- Describe the need and importance of inter-faith harmony, tolerance and resilience against terrorism.
- Identify the major features of Pakistan's culture and commonality in regional cultures leading to National integration and cohesion.
- Trace the origin and evolution of national and regional languages of Pakistan.
- Trace the contribution and achievements of minorities in nation building.

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Growth and Distribution of Population in Pakistan

The number of people living in a country, area or place is called population. If you have four people in your house, your house population will be four. Population of a rural area can be of few hundred and an urban area can consist of thousands or millions of people. The population includes children, the elderly, men and women. For the study of population, a subject of demography has been introduced, in which statistical analysis of the human population is done. It provides statistical analysis of birth rates, mortality rates, housing, migration, diseases, population distribution and other similar parameters. The discipline of Demography was started by the famous Muslim scholar Ibn-e-Khaldun. He has analyzed the population in his book "Muqaddimah Ibn-e-Khaldun."

Population Growth Rate

How fast the population of Pakistan is growing, it can be estimated from 2023 census which shows that the population of Pakistan has exceeded 241.4 million. The annual population growth rate is around 2.55 percent.

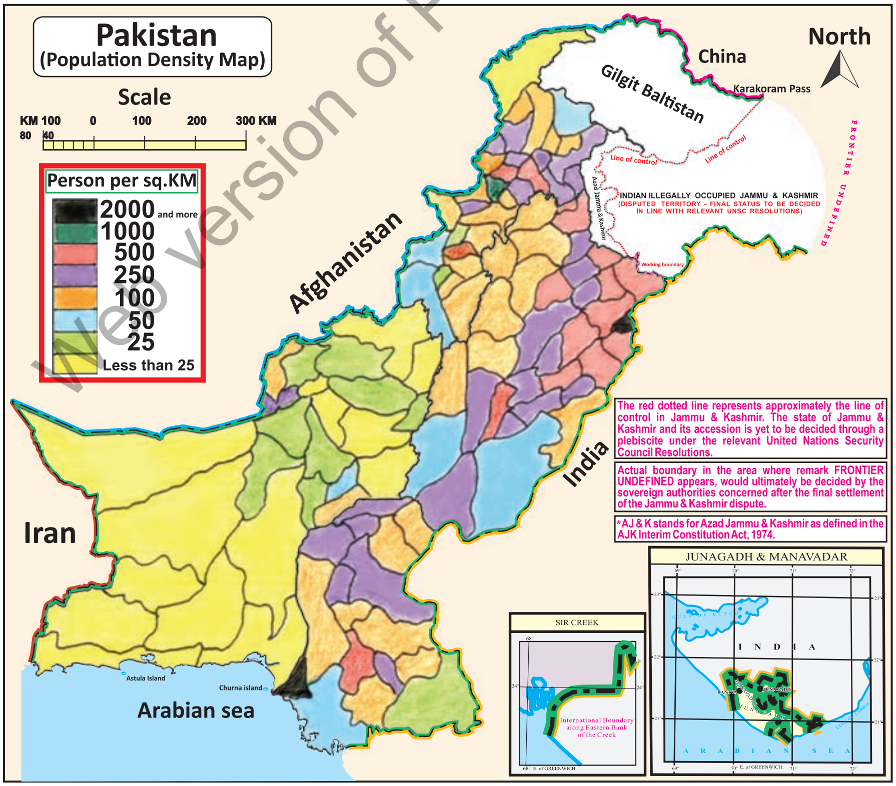
Though the area is the same, yet the population is growing rapidly. That is why

Pakistan is counted among the densely populated countries. Two important things about population are kept in mind, one is distribution of population and the other is its growth rate.

Province Wise Density of Population:

Punjab is the largest province of Pakistan in term of population. About 53% of the population of the country lives in Punjab Province. According to the 2023 census, the population density is given in the table below:

Sr. no	Name of region/ Province	Population	Area sq km	Population density
1.	Pakistan	About 241.4million	796,096 sq. Km	303 persons per sq. Km
2.	Punjab	About 127 million	205,345 sq. Km	622 persons per sq. Km
3.	Sindh	About 55.6 million	140,914 sq. Km	395 persons per sq. Km
4.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	About 40.8 million	101,741 sq. Km	401 persons per sq. Km
5.	Balochistan	About 14.8 million	347,190 sq. Km	43 persons per sq. Km
6.	Islamabad (Federal Capital)	About 2.36 million	906 sq. Km	2609 persons per sq. Km



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Rural-Urban Composition and Distribution of Population

According to the 2023 census, approximately 93.7 million people live in urban areas of Pakistan, while the remaining 147.7 million live in rural areas. Urban areas are those areas which are administered by Metropolitan Corporation, Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, Town Committee or Cantonment Board etc.

Do you know?

For purposeful planning, it is important to know about different aspects of population, such as: total population and its regional distribution, growth rate, population per sq. km, ratio of urban and rural population, quality of education and popular professions of the people. The process of finding out these population data is called census. The census takes place after every ten years. The first census in the subcontinent was conducted in 1881. The first census in Pakistan was conducted in 1951, while the seventh census was conducted in 2023.

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Table of Population Census Conducted in Pakistan

Census Year	Population (millions)
1951	About 33.7
1961	About 42.8
1972	About 65.3
1981	About 84.2
1998	About132.3
2017	About 207.7
2023	About 241.4

Gender Composition, Gender Discrimination and its Related Problems and their Solution

Gender distribution refers to the distribution of population on the basis of men and women. According to the current facts and figures, men constitute about 51% of the total population in Pakistan, while women constitute about 49%. These statistics show that the birth rate of men in Pakistan is higher than that of

women. These statistics can be considered as very suitable for economic development and increase in economic activities. It is possible to increase economic productivity in Pakistan by making the workforce skilled. This will increase Pakistan's per capita income.

Distinguishing people on the basis of man or woman is called Gender Discrimination. Customs and rituals change over time. In society, men and women now have equal opportunities for development. All forms of discrimination on the basis of gender are discouraged. Not only in Pakistan but globally gender discrimination has implications, impacting poverty, education, healthcare, economic growth, and participation in decision-making."

There has been a great enlightenment in our thinking about daughters' education. Conservative families who never thought their daughters could pursue a career other than becoming doctors or teachers. Today, their daughters are showing their talents as lawyers, engineers, fashion designers, politicians, air force pilots, civil service officers, army officers and media anchorpersons etc. In Pakistan, role that women are playing in the development of society is not less important than the role of men. Both Islam and modern science discourage any form of discrimination against women.

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Salient Features of Pakistani Society and Culture

The word “society” in English language has been derived from the Latin word “Socius”, meaning "companion." Thus, society refers to a group of companions. A group of people who are living for some common purposes is called a society. People in a society have relationships with each other. Society does not consist of one individual, but consists of a large group of individuals.

The common beliefs, way of life, customs, language and traditions of particular people living in a place are collectively called as their culture. Culture includes all the beliefs, laws, customs, traditions, knowledge, arts and habits etc., which a person adopts as a member of society. Pakistani society is based on Islamic culture. Although Pakistan is inhabited by people speaking different languages, yet they are connected with one another by the bonds of Islam. They have a common culture, in which the Islamic color is prominent. Culture, on the one hand, binds the members of a nation or society together, on the other hand, it distinguishes it from other nations and societies.

Following are the salient features of Pakistani society and culture.

1. Colours of Islamic culture

Pakistan is based on the religion of Islam. So, respect for the religion and

adherence to its traditions is evident in the lives of the people here. A majority of people follow Islamic teachings in living, dress, food and socializing. Islam teaches respect for other religions and their followers. The fact is that people living in different parts of Pakistan may differ from one another in terms of their food, clothing, lifestyle, customs and traditions, but Islam is the strong bond that has brought them all together. Islam does not believe in colour, race, language, wealth and poverty. That is why colours of Islamic culture are reflected in brotherhood, fraternity and equality.

2. Joint Family System

On the whole Pakistani family system is joint family system in which the man is considered as the head of the family. He is responsible for the sustenance of his family. Housewife takes care of the house, children and household affairs. Elders are treated with the utmost respect in the home. Serving them in the best way is considered as a religious and moral duty.

3. Customs and Traditions

The people of Pakistan are very friendly and compassionate. People here share each other's joys and sorrows. Gifts are exchanged on child birth, aqeeqah and birthday celebrations etc. On these occasions sweet and savory food are also arranged. For example, immediately after the birth of a Muslim child, Azan is recited in the ears of new born baby so that the minor knows that he/she has been born in a Muslim family by the grace of Almighty Allah. In the same way, people console each other on occasions of a calamity, trouble or death.

When a Muslim passes away, relatives and friends etc. gather at the deceased's house. After the funeral prayers, he is buried. The Holy Qur'an is recited for the deceased person. Non-Muslims living in the country also have the right to perform their marriage, death and other ceremonies in their own way.

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4. Religious Harmony

There exists respect for other religions, tolerance and harmony in Pakistan. In subcontinent, a large number of people embraced Islam by getting impressed by the teachings of saints. In Pakistan, caste, colour, race like distinctions are not given much importance. Constitution of Pakistan gives full protection to minorities.

5. Religious Festivals

According to Islamic teachings, two Eids are celebrated in Pakistan every year. At the end of holy month of Ramadhan, Eid-ul-Fitr is celbrated on 1st Shawwal and Eid-ul-Adhaa is celebrated on 10th Zil-Hajj with full religious fervor.

Among other religious festivals, Jashan-e-Milad-un-Nabi خَاتَمُ النَّبِیِّیْن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّم is celebrated on 12th of Rabi al-Awwal with religious devotion and respect. On 27th of Rajab is the celebration of Meraj-un-Nabi خَاتَمُ النَّبِیِّیْن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّم ,and on 15th of Sha'ban, Shab-e-Barat is celebrated. On the 10th of Muharram, Muslims also celebrate Yaum-e-Aashur with religious devotion and respect.

Celebration of Eid

Festivals like Holi and Diwali are celebrated among Hindu minority while festivals such as Christmas and Easter are observed by Christians. Sikhs celebrate the birthday of Baba Guru Nanak Devji and Baisakhi. The Bihai community celebrates festivals like Eid Now-Ruz, Rid-van etc. with full freedom and zeal.

6. Dress and Food

Majority of Pakistanis prefer to wear simple but neat and dignified dress. The national dress of Pakistan is *Shalwar* and *Qamis*. This dress is equally popular among men and women in every region with slight variations and differences. *Vest cot*, *cap*, *ajrak* and turban etc. are part of men's clothing in different regions. Women wear *Shalwar Qamis* with *Dupatta*, *Chaddar* and *Abaya* etc. Wheat and corn bread, grains, *Saag*, rice, meat, pulses, vegetables, dry and fresh fruits are the main food of the people here.

7. Mixed Culture

Pakistani society is practically a beautiful bunch of Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtun, Balochi, Kashmiri, Balti, Brahvi and Seraiki culture. The customs and dress of Hindus, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis , Bihais and other religious minorities also give a unique colour to Pakistani society.

8. Urs and Fairs

View of Urs of Hazrat Ali Hujwiri Well Known as Data Gunj Buksh رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

Annual fairs are held in Pakistan at the time of change of seasons, harvesting and on the occasions of Urs of the saints. Among these saints are Hazrat Ali Hajveri رحمۃ اللہ علیہ known as Data Ganj Bakhsh, Hazrat Shah Inayat Qadri رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, Hazrat Baba Balhe Shah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, Hazrat Fariduddin Ganj Shukar رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, Hazrat Shah Rukn Alam Multani رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, Hazrat Bahauddin Zakaria Multani رحمۃ اللہ علیہ , Hazrat Madholal Hussain Shah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ (Mela Chiraghan), Hazrat Sakhi Syedan Shah Shirazi رحمۃ اللہ علیہ , Hazrat Sachal Sarmast رحمۃ اللہ علیہ ,Hazrat Lal

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Shahbaz Qalandar رحمۃاللہعلیہ, Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai رحمۃاللہعلیہ ,Hazrat Pir Meher Ali Shah رحمۃاللہعلیہ, Hazrat Sakhi Sarwar رحمۃاللہعلیہ, Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Fareed رحمۃاللہعلیہ, Hazrat Sultan Bahu رحمۃاللہعلیہ and many more. Sibi mela is very famous fair of Pakistan.

9. Sports and Recreation

Hockey is the national game of Pakistan. Pakistan's Cricket, Hockey, Kabaddi, Squash, Snooker and Tennis teams are among the best in the world. Pakistani women also take part in national and international sports. Sports tournaments are held at tehsil, district, divisional, provincial, and national levels. Polo is very popular game in Gilgit Baltistan and Chitral.

A Scene of Kabaddi Game

10. Protecting the Rights of Minorities

Minorities in Pakistan enjoy all kinds of religious, moral and social freedoms. Quota is allocated for them in the fields of education, employment and politics.

11. Hospitality

Hospitality is the hallmark of the people of all parts of Pakistan. The people give respect and serve their guests whole heartedly.

12. Architecture and Painting

The architectural style of Badshahi Masjid, Shalamar Garden, Shahi Fort, Jahangir Mausoleum and Haran Minar are reminiscent of the greatness of Muslims. The Faisal Masjid, the Minar- e-Pakistan and the Mausoleum of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ are symbols of our current cultural heritage. Painting is also a hallmark of our culture. Abdul Rehman Chughtai, Ejaz Anwar, Ustad Allah Bakhsh, Sadequain, Jamil Naqsh and Ismail Gulji are famous painters of Pakistan.

13. Poetry and Literature

Poetry and literature have a prominent place in Pakistani culture. Sufism and religious colours are evident in Pakistani literature. Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃاللہعلیہ is our national poet whose poetry is full of love for Islam, homeland and traditions. Among the modern poets include N.M. Rashid, Majeed Amjad, Nasir Kazmi, Faiz Ahmad Faiz, Ahmad Faraz, Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi, Munir Niazi and Habib Jalib etc. Their poetry reflects the sentiments and ideas of patriotism.

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Problems of Pakistani Society and Their Solution

The following are some of the main problems of Pakistani society:

1. Poverty and Unemployment

A major portion of Pakistan's population suffers from poverty and unemployment. About one third of the country's population lives below the poverty line and millions are unemployed. Poverty and unemployment create unrest and crime. To solve the problem of poverty and unemployment, it is necessary to encourage cottage and private industries at the government level, creating new employment opportunities. Loans should be provided to the poor people on easy terms so that they can start their own business.

2. Low LiteracyRate

About one third population of Pakistan is illiterate. Government is taking suitable steps to raise the literacy rate in Pakistan. New educational institutions are being opened and old educational institutions are being upgraded.

3. Health Issues

In many parts of Pakistan people are deprived of basic medical facilities. In rural areas of the country death rate at maternity is very high. Health facilities are insufficient. Government has done a lot in this regard. Basic Health Units have been set up in remote areas. The number of hospitals, doctors and nurses, etc. has increased. Government hospitals have better treatment facilities, but there is room for improvement.

4. Population Growth

Another serious social problem in Pakistan is the rapid increase in population. Migration from rural areas to cities is a problem. Population growth is increasing the problems of food, health, education, unemployment, traffic and environmental pollution. Government has taken several steps to control the growing population but it is very difficult for the government to overcome this problem without the cooperation of the people.

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Educational Condition in Pakistan

According to the Islamic teachings, education is the basic right of every citizen. Education and socio-economic development are interrelated. According to Economic Survey of Pakistan 2023-24, literacy rate in Pakistan is about 62.8 %. Increase in literacy is considered necessary for economic growth. Government is giving great

Scene of an Educational Activity

importance to education.

The important steps taken by the government in this regard are as follows:

1. Free education from grade 1 to grade 10, free supply of textbooks and scholarships for students.
2. Redesigning of the curriculum on scientific and future needs basis.
3. Cooperation between government and private sector for the promotion of technical, vocational and scientific education.
4. Revolutionary measures in the field of information technology to improve the quality of higher education for social and economic development.
5. Efforts for gender equity in the field of education, paying special attention to women's educational institutions.
6. Establishment of universities in public and private sector to promote higher education.
7. Establishment of Education Foundation at central and provincial level to solve educational problems.

Pakistan's Educational Structure

The educational structure of Pakistan is divided into three phases:

1. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), Primary and Elementary Education:

Pre-one grade education is called Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE). Primary education is from the Grade-1 to Grade-5, while the scope of elementary education is from the Grade-6 to the Grade-8. The federal and provincial governments are working to establish primary schools in every village, so that all people have access to education.

2. Secondary and Higher Secondary Education:

Secondary Education consists of 9th and 10th grade. Education in 11th and 12th classes is called higher secondary education. The higher secondary education course is two years long in which arts, science, commerce and other subjects are taught. Examinations from 9th to 12th grade are conducted by the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (BISE).

3. University Education:

After higher secondary education, university education begins, for which there are many universities in the country. In addition to universities, higher education is also offered in colleges. There are many types of university education. This education contains BS and MS etc. In the field of higher education, research

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education at the level of M.Phil. and Ph.D. is also provided in each subject. Students have to enroll in medical colleges and engineering universities for medical and engineering education. There are also professional training institutes for law, business, agriculture and other technical sciences.

Educational Problems and Their Solution

Pakistan is facing following problems in education:

1. Low Literacy Rate:

According to the latest statistics, literacy is currently 62.8%, which is lower than other developing countries. It is not satisfactory. Pakistan is an important country in the world according to size of population but lacks far behind in terms of literacy.

2. Defective Examination System:

Our examination system is very defective. The exam is not meant to check the rote learning of the students, but to test their mental abilities. The examination system should be transparent and effective which can increase the mental capacity and performance of the students in real sense.

3. Limited Resources for Education:

Unfortunately, very little importance has been given to education as compared with other sectors in the country. Little sums of money are allocated for education in budget. There should be a substantial increase in this allocation to fulfill the needs of educational institutions.

4. Shortage of Teachers:

There is a wide spread complaint of shortage of teachers in educational institutions. It is very important to increase the number and profesional capacity of teachers in educational institutions so that education process may function in a better way. In addition, training and skill development of teachers in accordance with modern requirements is also necessary so that they may learn modern teaching methods.

5. Lack of Vocational and Technical Subjects in the Curriculum:

Technical subjects are less taught in our curriculum. To meet this important need, information technology, agriculture, horticulture, electronics, photography and other such technical subjects should be developed and promoted in the educational curriculum.

6. Lack of Teaching Material:

Many of our schools do not have libraries and laboratories. Schools and colleges

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where these facilities are available, they are not up to the mark. Due to this situation, students cannot perform practicals. Due to the nonavailabity of libraries, students cannot be able to consult books other than textbooks.

7. Lack of Basic Facilities:

Most of our students studying in our educational institutions are deprived of basic facilities. These basic problems include unavailability of drinking water, electricity, transport, poor sanitation and lack of hostel facilities. These problems are major hurdles for students in aquiring education.

8. Lack of Co-curricular Activities:

Co-curricular activities like sports, debates, *mushairey*, speeches, discussions and study tours etc. are helpful in moral training of students and building their personality. Our educational institutions do not have adequate facilities for such co-curricular activities due to which many talented students are left behind in the race of life.

9. Selection of Wrong Combination of Subjects

Children are forced to study science subjects here. Inclination and mental capacity of students are not taken care of. This puts psychological pressure on the young ones. Even most of the schools and colleges do not guide the students to make choice of their subjects. It is important that teachers should guide the students in the selection of subjects. Parents should also consider their children's preferences and abilities when choosing subjects, rather than forcing them to do so. The best which can be advised is, parents, teachers and students should consult one an other at this stage.

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Suggestions for Solving Educational Problems

Some sugesstions to solve educational problems are as under:

- The budget for education should be increased every year.
- According to need, primary schools should be given the status of middle schools, middle to high and high to higher secondary schools.
- The curriculum of science and technology should be reviwed. Technical and occupational subjects should be included.
- Science and other prevelant subjects should also be taught in Maktab and Madrassa schools.
- Ensure provision of playground and clean drinking water in all government schools.

Health Conditions in Pakistan

Pakistan is a densely populated country in terms of population but unfortunately

not much attention is paid to the health and medical sector. A very small amount is allocated to the health sector in the annual budget. According to the data of Pakistan Economic Survey 2023-24, approximately 843 billion rupees were spent in the health sector in Pakistan which is only 1% of G.D.P.

View of a Government Hospital

The average life expectancy in our country is around 67.3 years while the average life expectancy in developed countries is around 70 years. The department of health in Pakistan is providing services through hospitals, dispensaries, TB clinics, rural health centers, basic health units and maternity and child centers. There are many areas in the country, where basic medical facilities are still not available and hygiene rules are not taken care of. This is the reason why a healthy society has not yet been formed.

The Health department is headed by the minister of health while the secretary acts as the administrative head. The function of the director general of health services is to ensure the provision of developmental, preventive and curative services in the province. Lady health visitors are performing duties at the village level in Pakistan. Basic Health Units and Rural Health Centers are established at the primary level. Tehsil Headquarters Hospital and District Headquarters Hospital are established at tehsil and district level. Teaching Hospital, Cardiology Institute, Mental Health Institute and Children's Hospital are functioning. At present, a District Health Authority is established in each district. Its administrative officer is called the Chief Executive Officer. Several steps have been taken by the government to improve health, the details of which are given below.

- Establishment of hospitals
- Medical Post-graduation facilities in Pakistan
- National Health Research Institute
- Installation of computers in teaching hospitals
- Establishment of medical colleges
- Prevention of diseases
- Development of Headquarters Hospitals
- Establishment of field hospitals

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Problems in the Health Sector

In Pakistan, the increase in medical resources is less than the increase in population. Health sector faces many problems such as lack of medical facilities, overpopulation, multitude of diseases, lack of awareness about hygiene and unbalanced diet etc. The government should allocate more funds for the health sector and take effective measures to control the population growth rate.

Importance of Tourism, Natural and Cultural Attraction for Tourism in Pakistan

(I) Introduction

The tourism sector plays an important role in the development of any country. Fortunately, Pakistan is one of the countries where there are plenty of opportunities which can make Pakistan a tourist paradise. High mountains, lush green valleys, vast plains, natural freshwater lakes, holy sites for people of all faiths, archeological sites across the country and a variety of cultural colours are in Pakistan. They have the full potential to attract tourists from around the world. However, it is also an undeniable fact that despite being rich in tourism resources, Pakistan's tourism sector has not been able to play a commendable role in the country's development. Fortunately, the government is fully aware of the importance and usefulness of tourism and is taking revolutionary steps to develop this sector. It is hoped that the timely completion of tourism projects, initiated by the government will open the door to prosperity in Pakistan.

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(ii) Pakistan's Tourist Destinations

A brief description of Pakistan's tourist destinations is given below:

Tourist Places Full of Natural Scenery

Tourist destinations full of natural scenery include Hunza Valley, Deosai Plain (Baltistan), Naltar Valley (Gilgit), Fairy Meadows, Nanga Parbat and K-2 Base Camp, Kailash Valley, Swat Valley, Kaghan and Naran, Nathia Gali, Thandiani, Murree, Kotli Satian , Soon Valley Sakesar, Koh-e-Sulaiman, Chaman, Ziarat, Gawadar, Beaches of Karachi and Balochistan etc.

Religious Tourist Places

Religious tourist places include Taxila (Rawalpindi), Badshahi Masjid Lahore, Shahjahan Masjid Thatha, Masjid Mahabat Khan Peshawar, Katas Raj Temple (Chakwal), Tilla Jogian (Jhelum), Nankana Sahib, Kartarpur Sahib (Narowal) and Hassan Abdal (Attock) etc.

Important Historical Places in Terms of Tourism

Important historical tourist places include Akrand Fort, Kenhaty Garden, Kallar

Kahar (Soon Valley, (district Khushab), Shahi Fort (Lahore), Shalamar Garden (Lahore), Derawar Fort (Bahawalpur), Altit Fort (Gilgit Baltistan), Shigar Fort (Shigar-Baltistan), Skardu Fort (Skardu), Mughal Garden (Wah), Attock Fort, Rohtas Fort (Jhelum), Rani Kot Fort (Jamshoro, Sindh), Sharda Fort (Neelum Valley, Azad Kashmir), Takht-e-Bhai (Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Bhambhore (Thatta, Sindh), Fort Monroe (Dera Ghazi Khan), Bala Hissar Fort (Peshawar), Mohenjo Daro, Harappa, Hingol National Park (Makran, Balochistan) and Jhal Magsi (Balochistan) etc.

View of a Lake in Kaghan Valley

(iii) International Views on Pakistan's Tourism Sector

National and international experts and observers of tourism are agreed on the point that Pakistan has the potential to become a first-class tourist resort.

(iv) Performance of Pakistan's Tourism Sector

Despite having ample resources, the tourism sector in Pakistan has not yet shown significant performance. One of the main reasons for the backwardness of the tourism sector is that very few international tourists visit Pakistan.

The reasons for the decline in the number of international tourists in Pakistan are the law and order situation, low projection of tourist resorts and lack of basic facilities at tourist places. It is worth mentioning here that although international tourists visit Pakistan in small numbers but the number of Pakistani tourists is satisfactory in all respects.

(v) Measures Taken by the Government to Promote Tourism

Recognizing the importance of tourism sector, the government has taken revolutionary steps in this regard. A brief overview of these measures is as follows:

- The Government of Pakistan has made significant changes in the visa policy for international tourists. In addition to simplifying and expediting the visa process, tourists from many countries have been granted visa facility at airports.
- Pakistan has signed memorandums of understanding with countries like Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Nepal and Turkiye etc. They have reiterated their commitment to work together to promote mutual tourism.
- The Government of Pakistan and the Provincial Governments are taking

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effective steps to promote new tourist destinations.

Do you know?

According to the World Tourism Organization, the number of people traveling from one country to another was 631 million in 1997, which is more than one billion in 2024.

(vi) Responsibilities of the Pakistani People for the Promotion of Tourism

There are also some responsibilities of the Pakistani people for the promotion of tourism on tourst spots:

- Avoid littering.
- Do not distort and destroy existing facilities.
- Obey traffic and other laws.
- Avoid immoral behaviour.

Capture beautiful photos and videos and spread these in the word through social media to create a trend of tourism.

Need and Importance of Interfaith Harmony, Tolerance and Resilience against Terrorism

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Interfaith harmony is a symbol of resilience. It is a way forward for peaceful coexistence, peace, and prosperity among followers of different religious beliefs in the face of growing political and economic unrest.

Undoubtedly, all the divine religions have taught the lesson of eliminating terrorism, extremism and prejudices from human society. From Hazrat Adam علیه السلام to the last Rasool of Allah Hazrat Muhammad خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وعلی آلہ واصحابہ وسلم and after them the Companions رضوان اللہ علیہم اجمعین who received the Caliphate, the Imams and the saints, have always preached love and tolerance among human beings. The primary goal and purpose of the mission of the prophets is to serve humanity and guide it on the path of goodness. One of the basic principles of all religions Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Hinduism, Sikhism, Buddhism and Parsi, is the promotion of tolerance, love and compassion, and the elimination of prejudices from society.

All divine religions have taught the lesson of keeping all human values alive, such as truth, service, loyalty, sacrifice, humility, and humanity, and have ordered the eradication of evils and desires such as lies, deceit, oppression, injustice, prejudice, envy, hatred, and ignorance. When all religions have so much in common, then why is it that evils like terrorism, prejudice, narrow-mindedness, cruelty and extremism are prevalent in human society today, and human society

today is presenting a horrific picture of cruelty, murder and destruction? This certainly has no connection whatsoever with any religion or civilized society.

The Islamic perspective is that the matter of religion and belief is based on each person's personal decision and choice and there is no room for coercion in this matter. This world has been created by Allah Almighty to test the knowledge, intellect and actions of humans, for which it is necessary for humans to have freedom of belief and action. A clear example like the Charter of Medina is before us. When Hazrat Muhammad, خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى آلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم, came to Medina and laid the foundation of the state of Medina, the first thing he did was to establish a peace agreement, the Charter of Medina, between the tribes of different religions, which included Muslims, Jews and Christians.

The government is showing seriousness in this regard and all schools of thought are in touch with each other, which will definitely have positive effects. Now festivals of minorities are being organized at the government level. In this way, this caravan of love and tolerance will move forward. Now is the time to eradicate hatred from the beloved homeland, spread love and organize various programmes, conferences and workshops regarding interfaith harmony.

In the Constitution of Pakistan, followers of all religions and sects are free to perform their religious practices and no one has the right to deny the beliefs and ideologies of others. Let us pledge to promote inter-religious harmony and give the message to every Pakistani living in our beloved homeland that he is mine and I am his. Come! Let us come out of the shell of our respective colours and races and adopt one colour and that is the colour of love and peace, of Islam and Pakistan.

Commonality in Regional Cultures Leading to National Integration and Cohesion

There are some differences in the customs and lifestyle of the people of the four provinces of Pakistan, but despite the differences in region and language, a common culture is also developing among the people. Despite living in different regions, people feel close to each other. There is a sense of connection among people, which creates national unity and solidarity and strengthens national identity. Islamic values have an impact on the regional culture of Pakistan. Values like equality, brotherhood, fraternity, social justice and truth have a central position among the people here. During the era of Muslim rulers, science and literature, music, painting, architecture, calligraphy, etc. developed well. These achievements are our contribution, our pride and recognition. Despite the differences in the regional affiliation of the people of Pakistan (Punjabi, Sindhi, Pakhtun, Baloch, etc.), there are feelings of mutual harmony among them.

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Mutual human feelings are reflected in our regional literature and poetry. A look at our literature testifies that lot of things are common in literature of all regions. The lessons of sufism, humanity, peace and justice, love and mutual cooperation are found in the words of writers and poets of national and provincial languages. Hazrat Sultan Bahu رحمۃاللہعلیہ, Hazrat Baba Bulhe Shah رحمۃاللہعلیہ, Hazrat Waris Shah رحمۃاللہعلیہ, Hazrat Shah Hussain رحمۃاللہعلیہ, Hazrat Mian Muhammad Bakhsh رحمۃاللہعلیہ, Hazrat Baba Farid Ganj Shakar رحمۃاللہعلیہ, Hazrat Khwaja Ghulam Farid رحمۃاللہعلیہ, Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai رحمۃاللہعلیہ, Hazrat Sachal Sarmast رحمۃاللہعلیہ, Rehman Baba رحمۃاللہعلیہ, Khushal Khan Khattak, and Mir Gul Khan Naseer etc. have taught the lessons of love, unity and brotherhood that give rise to the colour of love and unity from the similarity of culture. Our local media is a mean of expressing common cultural values. This develops cultural heritage and creates national unity and harmony. For the continuity of culture, the education system and the subjects and topics taught are also a reason to focus on cultural similarity. This promotes shared cultural values. Pakistani society is undoubtedly founded on Islamic beliefs and ideologies, however, given the climatic, regional and geographical conditions of the four provinces, there are some differences in the lifestyle, dress, food, architecture and customs of the people.

Origin and Evolution of National and Regional Languages

Urdu Language

Urdu is a Turkish language word and it means army, camp and soldier etc. It originated in the early decade of the eleventh century AD. Among the sources of this language in the subcontinent, the army of Mughal Emperor Zahir-ud-Din Babar is of special importance. Evolution of Urdu in South Asia took place during the Delhi Sultanate and developed under the influence of Persian, Arabic and Turkish languages in the Mughal Empire. It is the national language of Pakistan. Urdu is written in Nastaliq script. It also includes Arabic and Persian words. The first prominent ghazal poet of Urdu language is Wali Dikni. Other great poets include Mir Taqi Mir, Atish, Mir Dard, Momin, Asad Ullah Khan Ghalib and our national poet Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃاللہعلیہ. Before the establishment of Pakistan, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Maulana Shibli Naumani, Altaf Hussain Hali, Deputy Nazir Ahmed and Father of Urdu Maulvi Abdul Haq rendered valuable services for the development and promotion of Urdu. Nasir Kazmi, Faiz Ahmed Faiz, Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi, Majid Amjad, N. M. Rashid, Meera Ji, Ibn-e-Insha, Parveen Shakir, Ahmed Faraz, Munir Niazi, Jaun Elia and Kishwar Naheed etc. got fame as the poets of the present era. Similarly, among the well-known and great writers of Pakistan are Patras Bukhari, Mushtaq Ahmed Yousufi, Ghulam Abbas, Saadat Hasan Manto, Intizar Hussain, Mukhtar Masood, Qudratullah Shahab,

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Mumtaz Mufti, Bano Qudsia and Ashfaq Ahmed etc. After the creation of Pakistan, Urdu was given the status of national language and English was given the status of official language. Federal Urdu University has been established for the development and promotion of Urdu language.

Regional Languages

The detail of few of the Regional Languages of Pakistan is given as under:

I. Punjabi

Punjabi is the most widely spoken language in Pakistan. The language evolved in ancient period with Harappa/ Darawar civilization of the Punjab. Under the influence of historical and geographical changes, it has six main dialects: Maajhi, Pothwari, Multani, Chachi, Shahpuri and Dhani etc. Majhi dialect is considered to be more standard dialect prevalent in Lahor, Gujranwala Sheikhupura and surrounding areas.

Literature in this language begins with Hazrat Baba Farid-ud-Din Ganj Shakar رحمۃاللہعلیہ. The subject of his poetry is love and mysticism. Later comes the name of Guru Nanak Dev, the founder of the Sikh religion. From the 15^{th} to the 19^{th} century, Muslim sufi poets made rich contribution in Panjabi literature. Major contributors of the time are; Hazrat Baba Bulhe Shah رحمۃاللہعلیہ, Hazrat Shah Hussain رحمۃاللہعلیہ, Hazrat Baba Farid-ud-Din Ganj Shakar رحمۃاللہعلیہ, Hazrat Sultan Bahu رحمۃاللہعلیہ, and Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid رحمۃاللہعلیہ. Story narration (Qissa-goi) is an important genre of Punjabi literature. Popular stories in Punjabi literature include: Waris Shah's story Heer Waris Shah, Hazrat Mian Muhammad Bakhsh's story Saif-ul-Muluk, Hashim Shah's Sassi-Punnu, Fazal Shah's Sohni-Mahinwal and Qissa Mirza Sahiban by Hafiz Barkhurdar. These stories are reflection of socio cultural, religious, historical, economic, and mystical life of Punjab. Famous types of folk lore are Maahiey, Boolian, Tappey etc. Punjabi folk songs include Maahiey, Dohey, Boolian, Tappey etc. These songs are sung on different occasions not only express the feelings of the singer, but also reflect the colours of our civilization, traditions and culture. Important Punjabi poets include Anwar Masood, Inamul Haq Javed, Sharif Kanjahi, Sher Afzal Jafri, Faqir Muhammad Faqir, Munir Niazi, Ustad Daman, Asir Abid, Tajammal Kaleem and Baba Najmi and others are included.

ii. Sindhi Language

Sindhi is widely spoken language in the Sindh Province. It contains words of Turkish, Sanskrit, Greek, Iranian and Drawarian languages. This language is spoken in many dialects, famous of which are: Lari, Thari ,Fakri, Gandavi, Lasi and

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Wicholi. The Sindhi dialect spoken in southern Sindh is called Lari. Lasi is spoken in Lasbela district of Balochistan. Wicholi is a dialect of central Sindh. The standard Sindhi literature is also in Wicholi (intermediate) Sindhi. Thari is spoken in the deserts of Thar.

The Holy Qur'an was first translated into Sindhi. There is a vast collection of Islamic literature and Sufi poetry in the Sindhi language. Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai, رحمۃاللہعلیہ, and Hazrat Sachal Sarmast رحمۃاللہعلیہ are among the great poets of Sindhi language. Sindhi language is widely used in educational institutions, offices and courts in Sindh province.

iii. Pashto Language

Pashto is spoken in vast areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and some parts of Balochistan. The language has two famous dialects; Western and Eastern dialect. There exists difference of some words between the two dialects. Due to connection with other civilizations, the language carries words of other languages like Greek, Arabic and Turkish. Pashto literature started with Pashto poetry. First Known book of Pashto poetry is "Pata Khazana (Hidden Treasure)", it was written in the middle of 8^{th} century. Ameer Karor is considered as the first poet of Pashto. Rahman Baba and Khushal Khan Khatak are the main poets of Pashto. In the folk song category, "Tappa" and "Charbeta" are famous formats of poetry.

iv. Balochi Language

It is language of the tribes of Balochistan province. In addition to the Pakistani province of Balochistan, it is spoken in Iran and some parts of Persian Gulf states. Baloch poets wrote epics in the period of old Balochi literature. Old Balochi literature consists of folk songs, poems, war poetry, and love stories. Famous poets of this period are Sardar Azam, Mir Chakar Khan, Shah Lashari, Mir Jamal Rind, Abdullah Khan, Junaid Rind and Muhammad Khan Gashkuri. During the English rule in the subcontinent, poets like Mullah Fazlullah Ali, Raham Ali and Ismail Abadi were born.

After the establishment of Pakistan, great efforts were made for the development and promotion of Balochi literature. In 1949, Balochistan Writers Association was set up. Balochistan Academy was established in 1959, which published a large number of Balochi clasic books. Syed Zahoor Shah Hashmi, Atta Shad, Murad Sahir, Mir Gul Khan Naseer, Momin Buzdar, Ishaq Shamim, Siddique Azad, Mir Abdul Qayyum Baloch, Mir Mitha Khan Marri, and Malik Muhammad Panah etc. are modern poets.

v. Kashmiri Language

Kashmiri language is related to other languages of the Indus Valley. The popular

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dialects of Kashmiri are Hindki, Gami and Ganduar. Gandur is considered as standard dialect and has a special literary significance.

The first Kashmiri language poet was Shanti Ganth who expressed religious themes in poetry. Stories of love and affection have also been narrated in Kashmiri language. The creator of these stories is a famous poetess named Habba Khatoon.

Ghulam Ahmad Mahjoor has a special place in present day Kashmiri literature. He started writing poetry in Persian, and then wrote poetry in his mother tongue Kashmiri. His poetry is instrumental in awakening the people of Kashmir.

The master poet of Kashmiri language Mahmood Gami has the status of spiritual creator of Kashmiri literature. He worked on themes of spirituality in Kashmiri language and literature. Many Kashmiri poets have imitated Mahmood Gami.

Mullah Mirza Tahir Ghani was a representative poet of Kashmiri, Hindi and Persian languages of the subcontinent. Allah Ditta Jogi was also a famous Kashmiri and Punjabi poet. He was born in Khari Sharif, Mirpur. Kashmiri proverbs and phrases are also prominent features of Kashmiri literature.

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vi. Saraiki Language

Saraiki is the main regional language of Punjab. Saraiki speakers live in southern Punjab, southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, northern Sindh and eastern Balochistan. Saraiki poetry is unique in its sweetness and effectiveness. It is distinction of Saraiki that it is second language of Pashto, Sindhi and Balochi people. Many people have command at Saraiki like their mother tongue.

The Saraiki language also has the honour of being famous and popular for its poetry in Saraiki areas (Wasaib). The most prominent Saraiki poet is sufi poet and saint like Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid رحمۃاللہعلیہ. Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid رحمۃاللہعلیہ is called Haft Zaban Shair (poet of seven languages). Major part of his poetry is in Saraiki language. His Kafi is famous due to its mystical tone. His poetic work is known as "Dewan-e-Farid". He brought Saraiki poetry to a high place. The genres of Saraiki literature include folk tales, fiction, novels, dramas, duets, ghazals, marsias, songs and kafi, etc. Shakir Shuja Abadi, Iqbal Sokri, Ahmad Khan Tariq, Aziz Shahid, Ashiq Buzdar, Riffat Abbas and Ashu Lal Faqeer are some famous poets of Saraiki. Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan and Islamia University Bahawalpur have set up departments for the development and research of this language.

vii. Shina, Balti, Wakhi and Burushaski Languages

Sheena, Balti, Wakhi, and Burushaski are the languages of Gilgit Baltistan. Sheena is a fascinating language of Gilgit-Baltistan. It is a language spoken from

the Kohistan district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to the far corners of Gilgit Baltistan. Balti is a language spoken in Baltistan. Wakhi language is spoken in Gilgit-Baltistan's Gojal, Yasin and Ishkoman valley. It is also spoken in Broghil valley of Chitral district (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). The Burushaski language is spoken in some parts of Nagar, Hunza, Yasin valley (Gilgit Baltistan), and Neelum district of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

viii. Brahui Language

Brahui language is similar to the ancient Drawari language. Brahui is one of the major languages spoken in Balochistan. Brahui is spoken in the vicinity of Quetta, Kalat and Khuzdar. The language is also spoken in some areas of Punjab and Sindh. In the Brahui folk literature, a genre "Lela Moore" is very famous. In standard literature, the distinguished poet Malik Dad and his work"Tuhfa-ul-Ajaib" has a special significance. The Holy Qu'ran was translated into the Brahui language during the British rule. Significant work is being done at the Balochistan University for the development and promotion of this language. The language was promoted by issuing M.A. degree in this language. This language is also being promoted with the establishment of Brahui Literary Societies and Associations.

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ix. Pahari or Hindko Language

The Hindko language is spoken and understood in parts of Pakistan, northern India and Afghanistan. The term Hindko has also been found in ancient Greek scholarly circles, referring to the mountain ranges of present-day northern Pakistan and eastern Afghanistan. The language is spoken and understood in districts of Abbottabad, Mansehra, Haripur, Battagram, Peshawar and Kohat regions (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). It is also spoken in Attock and Pothwar in Punjab province and in most parts of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government is working for the development of Hindko language and literature. Gandhara Hindko Academy has been established under the Gandhara Hindko Board.

x. Gojri Language

Gojri is also one of the ancient languages of the subcontinent. Under governments patronage, writers and poets created Gojri literature which is mostly mystical. Among these poets are Syed Noor-ud-Din Satguru, Hazrat Amir Khusro, Shah Meera Jee, Burhan-ud-Din Janam and Amin Gujrati are more prominent. Afterwards Gojri language was converted into local dialects. Gojri spoken in the state of Jammu and Kashmir is clearly under the influence of Arabic and Persian languages. The Gojri language has its own vocabulary and a distinct

identity. It has its own stock of idioms, proverbs, riddles, folk songs and tales etc. On these basis, it can be given the status of a language.

Causes, Consequences and Remedies for Poverty Alleviation in Pakistan

Poverty cannot be defined that what percentage of the country's population is suffering from it. Different financial institutions have defined it in their own way. However, in simple words it can be said that poverty is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources that are essential to meet basic human needs. According to the criteria of Planning Commission of Pakistan, a person is poor if he is unable to attain 2350 calories a day. Poverty is relatively low in urban areas of the country because of greater employment opportunities in cities.

People Suffering from Poverty

Causes of Poverty in Pakistan

- A rapidly growing population
- Less increase in productive resources
- Energy crisis
- Decrease in internal and external investment
- Less spread of commercial activities
- Rising rate of inflation
- Slow economic growth
- Illiteracy and lack of technical education

Do you know?

According to the United Nations, the standard of living below the poverty line is people whose daily income is 1.9 dollars or less.

Effects of Poverty

- Poverty is causing frustration and unrest.
- Economic growth is slow.
- Pakistan's global reputation is being damaged.
- Life-threatening diseases are on the rise.
- Increase in literacy rates is slow.
- Theft, robbery and terrorism are on the rise.

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Remedies for Poverty Alleviation

- Creating new job opportunities in the annual development budget.
- Launching schemes for yellow taxis, rickshaws and tractors, etc.
- Launching youth loan schemes.
- Increasing the provision of basic facilities.
- Promoting education through free books and scholarships in educational institutions and monthly assistance to deserving students.
- Financial assistance to deserving individuals and families from Baitul-Mal and Zakat Fund.
- Launching Benazir Income Support Programme.

Contribution and Achievements of Minorities in Nation Building

A group in any society that is smaller in number than the majority due to its religious, social and societal views and lifestyle is called a minority. For the

Founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah(رحمۃاللہعلیہ) addressing in first lagislative assembly of Pakistan in Karachi on August 11, 1947

development and prosperity of any nation, it is necessary that the minority groups living there have access to all the basic facilities of life like the majority. They should receive all kinds of support and cooperation at the public and government level. The Government of Pakistan has provided all kinds of necessary privileges and facilities to the minorities and they consider their lives, property, honor and dignity safe here. Minorities have also always shown themselves to be responsible citizens and patriots and have supported their countrymen in every hour of difficulty. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ also guaranteed complete religious freedom and protection to non-Muslims in Pakistan. Before the establishment of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃاللہعلیہ in

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his speech at the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in Karachi on 11 August 1947 said:

"You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other places of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed, that has nothing to do with the business of the State. Thank God, we are not starting in those days. We are starting in the days when there is no discrimination, no distinction between one community and another, no discrimination between one caste or creed and another. We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one State.

Now, I think we should keep that in front of us as our ideal and you will find that in course of time Hindus would cease to be Hindus and Muslims would cease to be Muslims, not in the religious sense, because that is the personal faith of each individual but in the political sense as the citizen of the state."

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ always expressed that Pakistan is the homeland of all. Religious discrimination is not possible in it. Everyone's rights will be protected here. Other rulers who came after the death of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ also took special care of the rights of minorities.

Minority communities include Hindus, Christitians, Sikhs and Parsis etc. Pakistani minorities have rendered valuable services in the development of Pakistan. In the field of law, the name of former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, A. R. Cornelius, will always shine like a bright star. He played an important role in framing the Constitution of 1973. Justice Badi-uz-Zaman Kaikaus' was well versed in the Quran and Sunnah, he served in Supreme Court of Pakistan for eight years. Justice Rana Bhagwandas served as the Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. He was also the Chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission. Justice Rustam Sohrabji Sidhwa and Justice Durab Patel have rendered valuable services as judges of the Supreme Court.

The role of minorities in the armed forces of Pakistan is also prominent. Rear Admiral Leslie, Major General Julian Peter, Major Gen. Noel Khokhar, Brigadier Marven, Squadron Leader Peter Christie, Air Commodore Nazir Latif, Air Vice Marshal Eric Gordon, Group Captain Cecil Chaudhary, Air Commodore Balwant Kumar Das made great sacrifices for the defense of the country, in recognition of which they were awarded military awards. Har Charan Singh is a current Sikh officer in the Pakistan Army.

In the field of politics, Akshay Kumar Das, Kamini Kumar Dutta, Derek Sprein, Basanta Kumar Das, Kamran Michael and Clement Shahbaz Bhatti, Darshan Lal have served in various positions, while Dr. Ramesh Kumar, Krishna Kumari Kohli

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and the first Sikh MPA elected after the creation of Pakistan, Sardar Ramesh Singh Arora, and others are serving in various positions.

In the field of health, Dr. Ruth Pfau dedicated her life to the eradication of leprosy. In appreciation of her services, she was buried with state honors. Sister Ruth Louise served the disabled for fifty years. Dr. Drago had a special reputation for treating the poor. Eye specialist Dr. Jaypal Chabharia has rendered important services as optician.

In the field of science, Nobel laureate Dr. Abdus Salam, Bishop Anthony Lobo, Dr. Mira Fabulous, Roshan Khurshid Bharwacha, Professor Kanhaiyalal Nagipal, and others have made important contributions.

In the same manner in the field of sports, Anthony D. Souza, Michael Masih, Wells Mathas, Anil Dalpat, Danish Kaneria and Bahram De Awari performed Pakistan. In brief minorities in Pakistan have equal rights in each area of activity. The minority community is also playing its full role in the progress of country.

Do you know?

Rai Bahadur Sir Ganga Ram was a well-known civil engineer. He was born in Mangtanwala, a village in Punjab (now Nankana Sahib District). In Lahore Aitchson Collage, GPO, Lahore Museum, Chemistry Department of GCU are designed by him. While Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, DAV College (Present Islamia College Civil Lines), Sir Ganga Ram Girls School (now Lahore College for Women University) and institution for the rehabilitation of disabled and many other institutions were set up by him on his own expense.

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EXERCISE

1. Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option:

(i) Famous poet of Pashto is:
- (a) Khawaja Ghulam Farid رحمۃاللہ علیہ
- (b) Ghulam Ahmad Mahjoor
- (c) Khushaal Khan Khattak
- (d) Baba Bulhe Shah رحمۃاللہ علیہ

(ii) Served as the judge of Supreme Court:
- (a) Peter Christie
- (b) Dr. Routh Pfau
- (c) William D Harley
- (d) Badi-uz-Zaman kaikaus

(iii) The facts and figures of observing population is called:
- (a) Migration
- (b) Mutation
- (c) Consolidation
- (d) Census

(iv) The Islamic event is celebrated on 12th Rabi ul Awal:
- (a) Meraj-un-Nabi خاتم النبيين صلى الله عليه وعلى آله وأصحابه وسلم
- (b) Jashan-e-Milad-un-Nabi خاتم النبيين صلى الله عليه وعلى آله وأصحابه وسلم
- (c) Eid-ul-Fitr
- (d) Shab-e-Barat

(v) The most widely spoken language in Pakistan is:
- (a) Sindhi
- (b) Balochi
- (c) Punjabi
- (d) Urdu

2. Write short answers.

(i) Enlist five problems of education in Pakistan.
(ii) What is gender discrimination?
(iii) What is meant by co-curricular activities?
(iv) Write names of three Punjabi poets.
(v) How balance can be created between population and resources?
(vi) What is meant by demography?
(vii) According to the 2023 census, how much of Pakistan's population lives in cities and how much in rural areas?
(viii) What is meant by urban areas?
(ix) Explain the joint family system.
(x) Write the names of two religious festivals of minority communities.
(xi) Write the names of four tourist places of Pakistan.
(xii) Write four causes of poverty in Pakistan.

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

(i) Give suggestions to solve problems of education in Pakistan.
(ii) Describe similarities in regional cultures promote national harmony.
(iii) What are the important attributes of Pakistani society?
(iv) Discuss in detail national and two regional languages in Pakistan.
(v) What is the significance of tourism in Pakistan?
(vi) Discuss gender distribution of population in Pakistan.
(vii) What are the problems of health sector in Pakistan? Suggest ways to solve these problems.
(viii) Discuss role of minorities in Economic development of Pakistan.
(ix) Write salient features of Pakistani culture.

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Activity

- Organize a speech corruption on national harmony among the students.
- Collect pictures relating to Pakistani culture.
- Conduct a survey in your area and prepare a list of social problems there.

Instructions for Teachers

- Inform the students about main features of their culture.
- Ask the students to prepare chart of main features of Pakistani culture and hang it in your classroom.

Chapter 7

Economic Development of Pakistan

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- Analyse economic development in Pakistan decade by decade.
- Describe the labour force in Pakistan.
- Explain the deposits of metallic and non-metallic minerals in Pakistan, their economic importance and distribution.
- Explain the importance of agriculture, its problems and efforts to bring innovation in agriculture.
- Discuss the importance, effectiveness and efficiency of Pakistan's water resources and the current irrigation system.
- To get essential information related to production and distribution of important crops, animal husbandry and fisheries in Pakistan.
- Discuss the importance of industries, their location, production, domestic of small and heavy industries.
- Discuss the importance, production and consumption of different sources of energy in Pakistan.
- Justify the impacts of Pakistan's international trade on its economy.
- Explain the importance of ports and dry ports of Pakistan.

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Economic Development of Pakistan

Economic Development at a Glance

According to Graham Bannock, "Economic development pertains to the ability of an economy to generate higher levels of national income persistently."

Do you know?

The Government of Pakistan established the Planning and Development Board in 1952 to accelerate the pace of economic development and remove the obstacles. In 1953, Planning Commission was established.

Economic Development in Pakistan through Decades

The economic growth that has taken place since the inception of Pakistan can be divided into the following decades:

First Decade: From establishment of Pakistan to 1958

- Since its establishment, Pakistan faced many issues like refugee resettlement, administrative, demarcation, Kashmir issue, annexation of

states, assets distribution, river water issue, distribution of military assets and other economic issues etc.

- Until June 1953, most of the development work was carried out under a six-year plan, known as the Colombo Plan. Under this plan, special attention was given to the construction of infrastructure in the country so that conditions can be made suitable and favorable for the establishment of industries. A series of five-year plans were launched from 1955, so that the country's economy could be put on the path of development.
- In 1955, the first five-year plan was released, the size of which was 10.8 billion rupees. The main goals of this project are as under:
    - i. Increasing industrial and food production.
    - ii. To increase national and per capita income.
    - iii. To provide employment.
    - iv. Repair of old roads and construction of new roads as well as augmentation of railway facilities.
    - v. To increase health and education facilities.
    - vi. Provision of irrigation facilities to millions of acres of cultivable land etc.

Do you know?

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the sum of goods and services (at market prices) produced in an economy during a specific period, usually a year.

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Second Decade: From 1958 to 1968

- The second five year plan was launched in 1960 to accelerate economic growth. Its period was from 1960 to 1965.
- This project is considered successful in the economic development of Pakistan. Most of the objectives of the project were achieved.
- The industrial sector flourished in this decade. Special attention was also paid to agricultural development, which included import of high quality seeds, pesticides, use of modern agricultural machinery and increasing irrigation resources through installation of tube wells.
- In the same decade, the famous “Indus Water Treaty” between Pakistan and India was signed in 1960, which temporarily improved the water situation, but in the days to come, there were major negative effects on Pakistani agriculture.
- During this period many development projects were started, including

Mangla and Tarbela dams. These government measures provided employment to thousands of people and improved their economic condition.

Do you know?

In 1906, "Punjab Agriculture College and Research Institute" was established in Lyallpur (now Faisalabad) in the province of Punjab, which was upgraded as "University of Agriculture Faisalabad" in 1961.

- The third five year plan (1965-1970) aimed at developing the industrial and agricultural sectors as well as increasing investment opportunities in East Pakistan. This plan also included reducing unemployment, improving residential, education and health care facilities.
- This plan remained successful collectively in boosting economic activities in the country as a whole. Construction of new roads was completed. The use of modern technology in the agricultural sector led to a record increase in the production of important crops, especially wheat. As the income of the farmers increased, their standard of living also improved. So overall this decade is called the era of green revolution.

Third Decade: From 1968 to 1978

- In the third decade, the fourth five year plan (1970-1975) began which remained incomplete due to Pak-India war 1971.
- Under the Indus Water Treaty, two major dams (Mangla and Tarbela) were completed, link canals were constructed, new and old barrages were completed. Thus, the irrigation situation improved.
- The government's policy of nationalization of industries had a negative impact on industrial development. New investment in industry halted and the dishearten industrialists began to withdraw their capital from the industries.
- Rupee was devalued to increase exports.

Fourth Decade: From 1978 to 1988

- The Fifth Five Year Plan was launched from1978 to 1983. During this plan, special attention was paid to the development of rural areas. The poor and needy people were helped from the Zakat Fund.
- Sixth five year plan was launched during 1983-88. Main objectives of the plan were the generation of employment opportunities, issuing scholarships to promote science and technology, allocating more funds for the education and health sectors, ensuring the provision of basic

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needs of the people and setting up of Zakat Fund for deserving people.

- During this period, political instability in the country affected economic activities. However, because of the Afghan war, Pakistan received a lot of financial aid from the western countries and US which temporarily improved its economy.

Fifth Decade: From 1988 to 1998

- 1988 – 1993, Seventh Five Year Plan was presented. 1993 to 1998 Eighth Five Year Plan was presented.
- The change of governments affected the economy. Industrial growth and foreign investment declined.
- Pakistan's defense was strengthened due to the nuclear explosions but the country also faced many economic sanctions.

Sixth Decade: From 1998 to 2008

- The international aid to Pakistan was increased.
- A commission was set up to speed up the privatisation process.
- The economy improved due to increase in remittances, free market policy and privatization.
- Crisis like internal situation, electricity load shedding also arose.

Seventh decade: From 2008 to 2018

- People were helped through Benazir Income Support Program and Wasila Haq Program.
- Several measures were taken for the development and protection of women and to improve the condition of farmers.
- After the 2013 elections, the Pakistan Muslim League (N) government was established. To deal with the energy crisis, plans were initiated in this regime.
- Reforms in energy policies were undertaken to attract investment in the energy sector and improve the efficiency of energy production and distribution.
- The multi-billion dollar project China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) was launched.
- In 2018, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf's government was formed after the general elections in Pakistan.

Labour Force

- Labour Force or Work Force refers to persons 16 years of age or above who are eligible to earn. These include both the employed and the

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unemployed. They play a vital role in activating the economy. It includes all earners, all unemployed, part-time workers and salaried people. These are the people who provide goods and services to the economy.

The power of people engaged in work

- Pakistan currently has a workforce of about 71.76 million, of which 67.25 million are employed, while the remaining 4.51 million people are unemployed.

Do you know?

Children, housewives (who are not employed) and the elderly are not included in the labour force. Women and the elderly play a very important role in taking care of the home and children.

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Major Metallic and Non-metallic Mineral Resources of Pakistan, Their Economic Importance and Distribution in Pakistan

Minerals refer to the metallic and non-metallic substances found underground. Mineral resources play an important role in the development of any country. According to economists, the more a country is rich in mineral resource wealth and production, the stronger it is considered to be economically. Minerals are of following two types:

(a) Metallic Minerals (b) Non-Metallic Minerals

(a) Metallic Minerals

1. Iron ore

Production of iron ore in Pakistan started in 1957. Iron ore deposits have been discovered from several places, among which Kala Bagh (District Mianwali) deposits are very large but the quality is not good. A good grade of iron ore has been discovered in the deposits of Domal Nisar (Chitral).

2. Copper and Gold

The importance and utility of copper and gold is not hidden from anyone. Vast deposits of gold and copper have been discovered in Chaghi and Saindak in Balochistan, which are the fifth largest deposits in the world, but lack of infrastructure, non-availability of required machinery, limited experience and insufficient financial resources are major obstacles to their extraction.

3. Manganese

This metal is used in battery making, bulb making, painting and the steel industry. In Pakistan, its deposits are found in Lasbela and Chaghi District (Balochistan).

4. Bauxite

This precious metal is used to make Aluminum. Its deposits are found in Muzaffarabad and Kotli districts of Azad Kashmir, in the central areas of Salt Range in Punjab and in Loralai district of Balochistan.

5. Chromite

This metal is used in the stainless steel goods manufacturing and steel making industry. It is also used to make engineering tools. In Balochistan, its deposits are found in Muslim Bagh, Lasbela and Chaghi areas etc. Chromite deposits are also found in Malakand and Mohmand Agency in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

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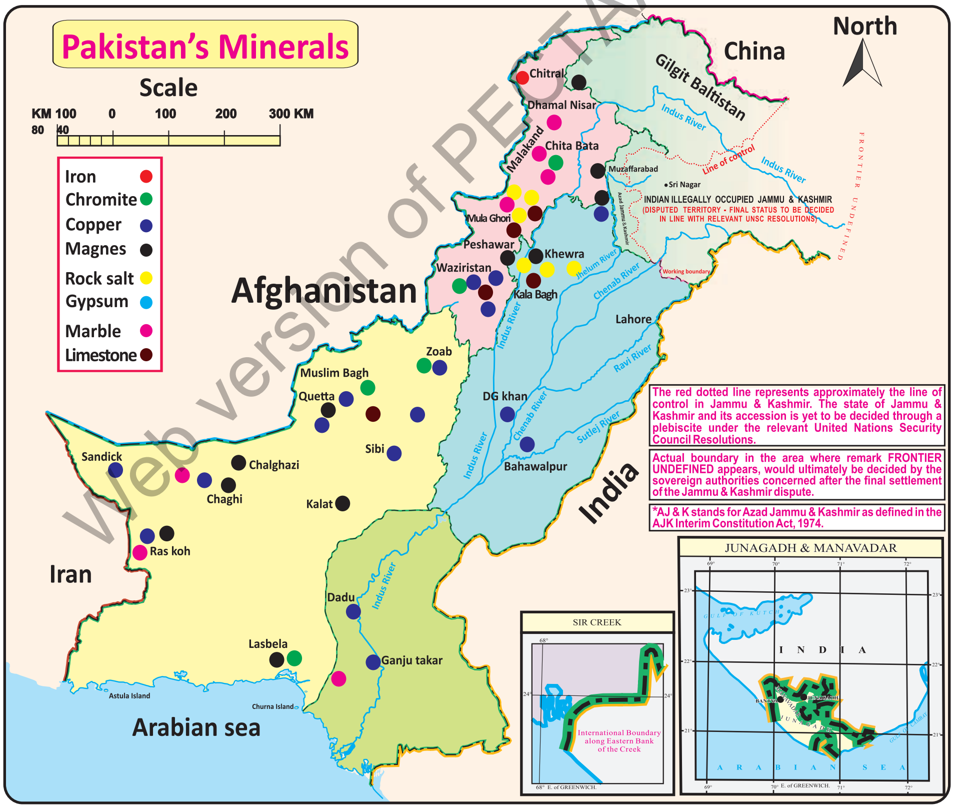

(b) Non-metallic Minerals

1. Coal

It is an important source of energy that not only provides heat but also generates

electricity. Pakistan has approximately 185 billion tons of Coal reserves. Coal is mostly used in Pakistan to generate thermal power, in houses and to bake bricks kilns. Currently coal is extracted from different places in Pakistan. Most of the coal in the Salt Range of Punjab province is obtained from the mines of Dandut, Padh and Muktarwal. There are coal deposits in Hangu in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. In Balochistan, there are coal mines in Khost, Sharg, Degari, Shirin Aab, Machh, Bolan and Harnai. Coal deposits in Sindh are Thar Jumper, Sarang, Lakhra while in Azad Kashmir, Coal deposits are in Kotli and Muzaffarabad district. The largest coal deposits in Pakistan are in Thar (Sindh).

2. Gypsum

It is a very useful stone used in both industry and agriculture. In agriculture, it is used to eradicate water logging and salinity. It is also used in chemical fertiliser, cement, paper and pigment manufacturing industries. The pink and white coloured gypsum is found in Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali and Jhelum in Punjab. Gypsum deposits are also found in Dadu and Sanghar (Sindh), Quetta and Sibi (Balochistan) and Kohat (Kyber Pakhtunkhwa).

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3. Rock Salt

Salt is primarily used as a food additive to create taste in our food. In addition to food, it is used in the industries of soda ash, caustic soda, sodium bicarbonate, textile and leather etc. Pakistan is self sufficient in salt production. Khewra Salt mine in the "Salt Range" is one of the few largest mines in the world in terms of quality and taste. In addition to Khewra salt mine, there are other deposits of salt in Pakistan at Kala Bagh, Warcha and Bahadurkhel (Mianwali).

4. Marble

It is used for the decoration of houses and monuments. Most of the marble deposits are found in Swabi, Swat in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and in the Chaghi district of Balochistan. Marble is also found in Mirpur and Muzaffarabad districts of Azad Kashmir.

5. Lime Stone

Lime Stone is mostly used in making cement. Its major reserves are in Punjab province at the Kohistan-e-Namak (Salt Range), Pothwar Plateau, Daud Khel, Zinda Pir and Margalla Hills. Other than these areas, it is found in Peru Mughal Kot (Dera Ismail Khan), Kohat, Nowshehra, Mangoh Pir, Rohri (Sindh Province) and in the mountains of Harnai in Balochistan.

6. Sulphur

It is mostly used in the manufacturing of colours and paints, chemical fertilizers, synthetic fibers and explosives. Sulphur has also been used in agriculture to

overcome salinity and water logging. It is also used to prepare sulfuric acid. In Pakistan, its reserves are found in Chaghi district of Balochistan.

7. China Clay

The clay is mostly used in industry. In Pakistan, it is used in making utensils, furnace to melt steel, in refining oil and steel factories.

Importance of Agriculture, Problems and Efforts to Modernize Agriculture

- Agriculture is an important pillar of our national economy. About 60% of our rural population is directly or indirectly involved in the agricultural sector. Nearly 37% of the country's workforce is engaged in agriculture. Agriculture has a significant position in the GDP with about 24% share. Agriculture and it products contribute in the country's exports about more than 60%.
- It is a fact that the country cannot develop without developing agriculture. If agriculture is developed, it will not only increase the national income but also the income of individuals and institutions associated with agriculture. People will have a higher standard of living, which will enable them to provide better educational, housing and recreational facilities for their children. In addition, the Agro-based industry will flourish. More employment opportunities will be available. Investment in agriculture will increase, business activity will accelerate and increase in exports will also increase foreign exchange reserves.

Problems in Agriculture

The country's agriculture is currently facing the following problems, which are major obstacles to increasing production:

1. Unnecessary delays in the construction of new dams have aggravated the problem of water scarcity. According to experts, if there is no adequate increase in irrigation resources and the loss of water from the irrigation system continued, the problem of water scarcity can turn into crisis and country agriculture sector may face irreparable loss.
2. Majority of our fields are uneven in which agricultural inputs i.e. water, seeds and fertilizers etc. are wasted and yields is low. Thus, the productive capacity of the land is also gradually decreasing.
3. Better seeds, fertilizers and pesticides are not only very expensive, but also not available to the farmers at the time of sowing the crop.
4. Lack of access to global markets does not provide a fair price for agricultural exports.

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5. As a result of inheritance law, the lands owned by the farmers are getting smaller day by day due to division of land. Modern technology cannot be applied on small fields.

6. In the last two decades, there has been no significance increase in the area under cultivation. On the other hand, the population has increased many times during this period. At present, the country has about 8 million hectares of cultivable land but it cannot be cultivated because of shortage of water.

7. Farmers cannot take advantage of modern technology because they are illiterate or less educated.

8. Water logging and salinity has damaged our vast areas of cultivated land. Due to lack of proper restraint, it may increase further in the coming years.

9. A lot of production is wasted due to inadequate storage facilities.

10. Continuous cultivation of land has increased to meet the needs of a growing population. In addition, organic matter (fertilizers etc.) in the lands has also decreased, which is gradually reducing the productive capacity of the lands.

11. Majority of our farmers do not pay proper attention to soil and tube-well water analysis. Thus, our agricultural resources are wasted, and they cannot be fully utilized. As a result, the productive capacity of land begins to decline.

12. There is a lack of coordination between the farmers and the concerned departments.

13. Natural calamities, crop diseases, locust invasion, earthquakes and floods sometimes lead to a food crisis in the country.

14. One of the major reasons for agricultural backwardness is inadequate credit facilities on time. Providing loans to farmers on time and at low interest rates can be helpful to increase production.

Modernization in Agriculture of Pakistan

The following steps are needed to make agriculture modernize in Pakistan and bring it on par with developed countries:

1. Construction of new dams to meet water scarcity and increase water storage capacity.

2. Use of modern machinery in agriculture i.e. tractors, drills and combine harvesters etc.

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Using sprinklers for irrigation

Using a combine harvester to harvest wheat

3. Use of Laser Land Levelling Technology for smoothing the uneven fields.
4. Irrigation with lined channels instead of traditional channels.
5. Use of economical and modern irrigation methods like sprinkler and drip irrigation.
6. Training of farmers on modern technology.
7. Sowing the crops on lines or tracks and maintain the required number of plants per acre.
8. Cultivation of profitable crops as per market demand.
9. Promotion of One Window Operation to improve the agricultural credit facility.
10. Proper use of new varieties of seeds, water analysis, fertilizers and pesticides according to the instructions of experts of agriculture.
11. Use of Tunnel Farming Technology for growing out of season fruits and vegetables.

Water Resources of Pakistan and Existing Irrigation System

Pakistan's irrigation system consists of several rivers, dams, irrigation and link canals, millions of tube-wells and thousands of irrigation channels. It is considered to be the largest irrigation system in the world in terms of water supply and length. Following are the main sources of irrigation in Pakistan.

1. Rainfall 2. Canals 3. Tube-wells 4. Karez

1. Rainfall

Rainfall is an important natural way to get water. In our country, monsoon rains are very common. Water from rain in the mountains and melting snow flows into rivers, keeping them full all year round. We build dams to store this water. Then, we use this water for farming and factories by digging canals from dams.

Unlike areas with canals, farms that rely on rain do better when it rains at the right time. Sadly, our country doesn't get as much rain as we need. In 90% of Pakistan, the average yearly rainfall is even less than 200 millimeters. Only 10% of the higher mountain areas get 500 to 1000 millimeters of rain each year.

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2. Canals

These are main types of canals according to their performance.

(i) Perennial Canals

These are the irrigation canals that run throughout the year and are important source to carry river water to the fields. Main perennial canals of the country are Upper Chenab, Lower Chenab, Upper Jhelum, Lower Jhelum, Lower Bari Doab and Pakpattan canal etc. that flow all the year.

(ii) Non-Perennial Canals

Non-Perennial Canals are also called six monthly canals, because water is released in them only in summer and rainy season. Bahawalpur and Qaimpur canals flowing from Islam Barrage on the Sutlej River and few canals flowing down from Kotri Barrage and all canals of Guddu Barrage are non-perennial canals (canals not flowing through out the year).

(iii) Flood Canals

In summer and rainy season, when the water level in the rivers rises or when the water reaches the danger mark in the rivers during severe floods, water is released in these canals to protect the barrages from damage. In addition to it, link canals are found in Pakistan.

3. Tube-well

It is inevitable to use ground water through tube-wells to meet the shortage of canal water. Currently, there are millions of tube-wells installed in the country, most of which are in Punjab province.

4. Karez

In Pakistan, this system is used in the province of Balochistan, where due to the specific geographic conditions and severe shortage of canal water, water is brought to the fields through underground drains. These drains are called karez. The sources of these karez are springs flowing from the mountains which are mostly made in Pishin and Quetta districts.

Indus Water Treaty

In 1948, India withheld the flow of water of those Pakistani canals whose sources were located in India. These canals include Upper Bari Doab flowing down from Madhupur Barrage on the Ravi River and Depalpur canal flows out from the Ferozpur Barrage on Sutlej River. Pakistan raised the issue at international forums. As a result, Indus Water Treaty between Pakistan and India reached in September, 1960 under the support of the world powers. Under this treaty three eastern rivers; the Sutlej, the Ravi and the Beas became the part of India. Three

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western rivers; the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab were given in control of Pakistan. Thus, Pakistan's property rights over these rivers were recognized. An irrigation network was formed in Pakistan to meet water shortage in eastern rivers, which provided financial assistance as well as necessary technical guidance to Pakistan. Following strategies were formulated to meet the water shortage in the eastern rivers:

(i) Construction of Mangla dam on Jhelum river and Tarbela dam on Indus River and storing of 5 lac acre feet of water at Chashma Barrage.

(ii) Repair of the existing barrages and construction of new barrages at suitable places.

(iii) Construction of link Canals to interlink rivers.

Our eastern rivers which are now owned by India under the Indus Water Treaty, these three rivers were irrigating our about 8 million acres before given to India. If we did not build link canals to supply water to these rivers, the area would not only become barren, but people would also have difficulty in obtaining drinking water.

Civil works have been completed under the Indus Water Treaty. Pakistan has always been sincere in its commitment to this treaty and has never violated it, while India, being at the upper reaches of our rivers, does not miss any opportunity to take advantage of our rivers.

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Barrages and Canals on River Indus and its Eastern Tributaries

The details of the barrages and canals on the Indus and its eastern tributaries are given below:

Barrages and Canals on River Indus

1. Jinnah Barrage

This is the first barrage of Punjab province located on the Indus River. Mianwali, Bhakkar and Layyah districts are being irrigated by the Thal canal flows out from the Jinnah Barrage.

2. Chashma Barrage

Chashma Barrage is located on Indus River. From this barrage, the Chashma Right Bank Canal has been taken out to supply water to Dera Ismail Khan. While the Chashma-Jhelum Link Canal has been taken out from the left bank, which further supply water to the Greater Thal Canal. This canal irrigates the districts of Layyah, Bhakkar, Khushab and Jhang.

3. Tounsa Barrage

This is the last barrage of Punjab province on the Indus River. Dera Ghazi Khan Irrigation Canal, Muzaffargarh Irrigation Canal and Tounsa Panjnad Link Canal have been taken out from here. The Kachhi Canal is also being drained from the same river.

4. Guddu Barrage

This is the first barrage of Sindh province on the Indus River. Water is being supplied to Naseerabad division of Balochistan province and northern areas of Sindh province by taken out four canals from here. The Rainee Canal is also being taken out from the left bank of the same barrage.

5. Sukkur Barrage

This is the biggest Barrage of Sindh. From here, seven irrigation canals have been constructed. These canals supply water to the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan.

6. Kotri Barrage

This is the last barrage of Sindh on the Indus River. Water has been supplied to the southern areas of Sindh province by taking out four canals from here.

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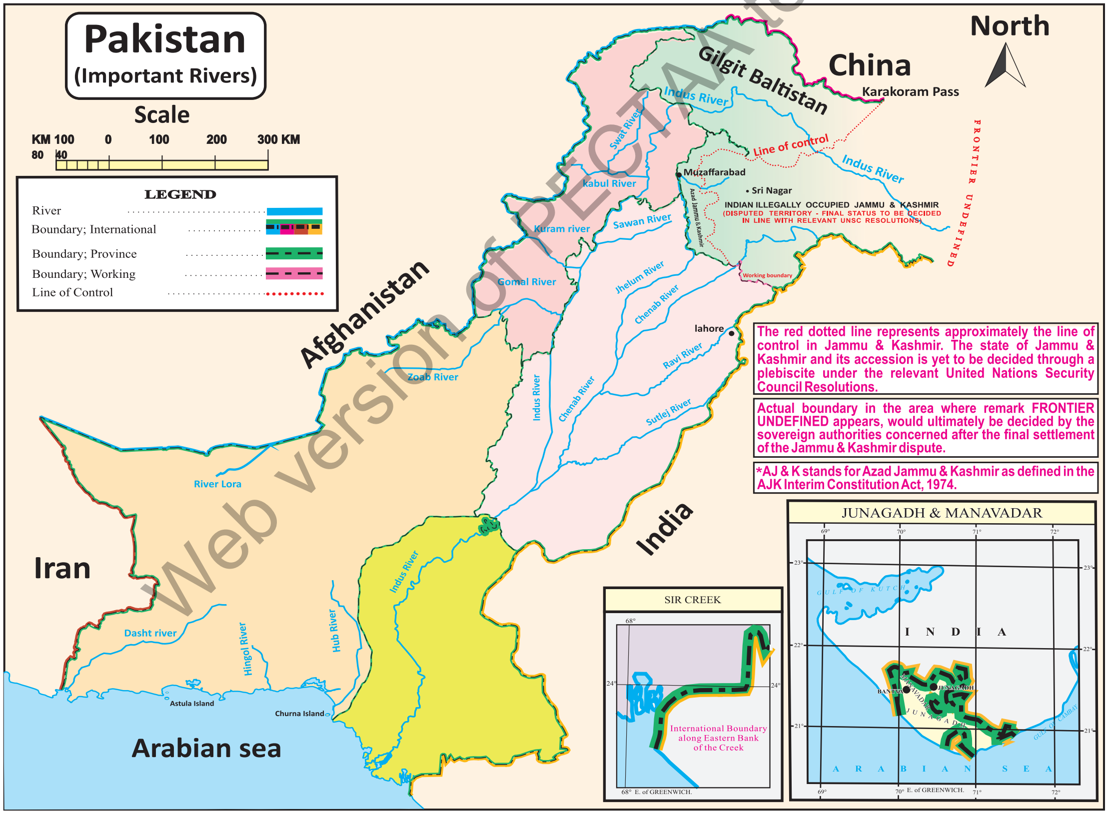

Dam, Barrages and Canals on River Jhelum

1. Mangla Dam

Water has been supplied to Gujrat and Mandi Bahauddin districts by taking out Upper Jhelum Canal from Mangla dam. This canal also serves as a link to the

Khanki Barrage.

2. Rasul Barrage

Lower Jhelum canal is being dug from here to supply water to Mandi Bahauddin, Sargodha, Khushab and Chiniot districts. The Rasool Qadirabad Link Canal has also been taken out from here.

Barrages and Canals on River Chenab

1. Marala Barrage

This is the first barrage to be built on the Chenab River. From here the Upper Chenab Canal supplies water to the northern and central districts of Punjab province. Famous Bambanwala Ravi Bedian Depalpur (BRBD) Link Canal is a branch canal of the Upper Chenab. The Marala Ravi Link Canal is also part of this barrage. The Upper Chenab also connects the Chenab River with the Ravi River.

2. Khanki Barrage

From here, Lower Chenab Canal has been taken out to irrigate central areas of Punjab.

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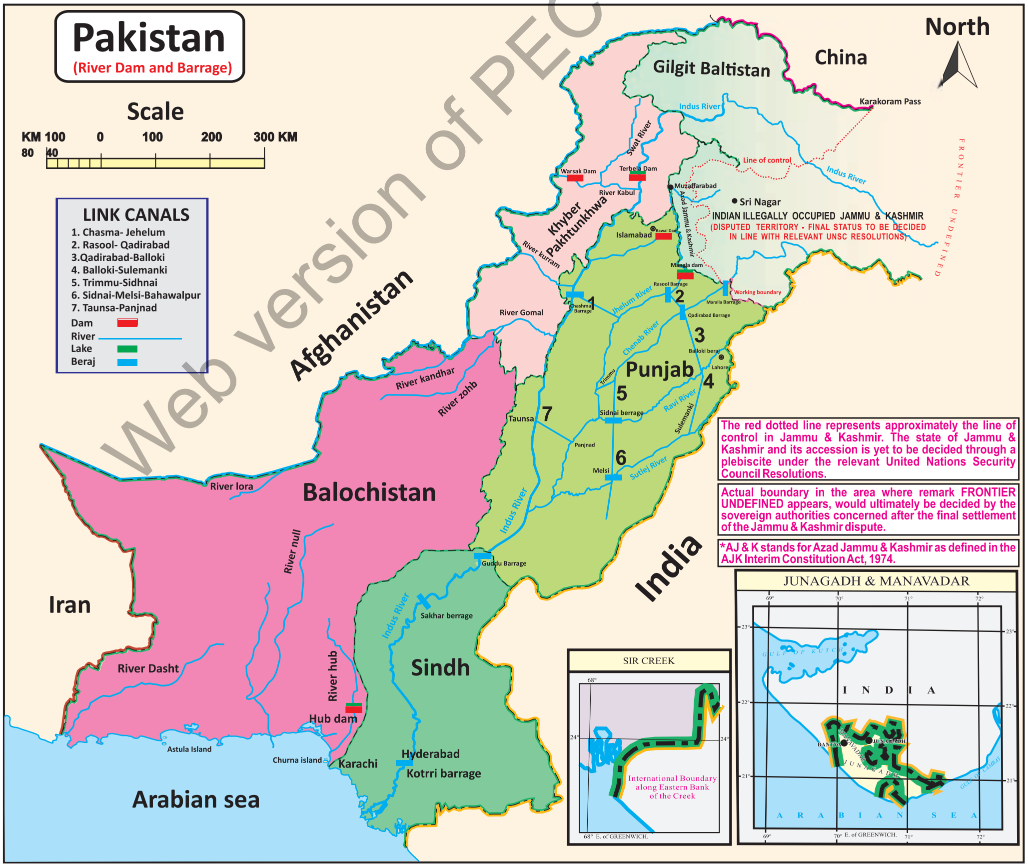

3. Qadirabad Barrage

This barrage is located on the River Chenab. It connects the rivers through the link canals. It connects the Jhelum River with the Chenab through the Rasool Qadirabad Link Canal.

Barrages and Canals on Combined River Chenab and Jhelum

Trimmu Barrage

The Chenab River and Jhelum join at the point of the Trimmu. From here, three canals Rangpur, Haveli Link and Trimum Sidhnai Link Canal have been taken out which supply water to Jhang district. These canals also serve to connect the Trimum Barrage with the Sidhnai Barrage.

Do you know?

Five rivers namely Sutlej, Bias, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum merge together and take the form of Panjnad at Panjnad (Muzaffargarh district). Panjand Canal and Abbasia Canal taken out from Panjand Barrage to irrigate South Punjab. It joins the Indus River at Panjnand Kot Mithan (Rajanpur District).

Barrages and Canals on River Ravi

1. Balloki Barrage

From here, the areas of Central and South Punjab are being irrigated by the Lower Bari Doab while water is being supplied to Kasur district through two link canals, Balloki Sulemanki links 1 and 2. These link canals are connected to the Sulemanki Barrage.

2. Sidhnai Barrage

Two canals are taken out from this Barrage; (i) Sidhnai Canal (ii) Sidhnai Mailsi Bahawal Link Canal. These canals supply water to Southern Punjab.

Barrages and Canals on River Sutlej

1. Sulemanki Barrage

From here, three canals; Pakpattan, Fordwah and Sadiqia canals have been taken out to supply water to Central and South Punjab. The Islam Link Canal has also been taken out from Pakpattan Canal, which connects Sulemanki Barrage with Islam Barrage

2. Islam Barrage

From here, two canals; Bahawal and Qaimpur canals have been taken out. Both canals irrigate the areas of South Punjab.

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Do you know?

The Warsak Dam is constructed on the Kabul River. The Pahor High Level Canal is taken out of the Indus River which supplies water to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. The generating capacity of Ghazi Barutha Project is 1450 MW.

Dam, Barrages and Canals of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Swat, Chitral, Kabul, Kurram, Kunhar, Haro, Gomal, Tochi, Panjkora, Kunar, Bara and Tank Zam are the important rivers of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Warsak Dam

This dam is built on the Kabul River near Peshawar in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Besides generating electricity, it provides water for irrigation.

Khanpur Dam

Khanpur Dam is a water reservoir. It is located on the Haro River at Khanpur (Haripur district) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. It is about 40 km away from Islamabad. This dam supplies drinking water to Rawalpindi and Islamabad. It also irrigates some areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab.

Tanda and Changhoz Dam

Tanda is a small dam located on Lake Tanda in Kohat district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. Changhoz dam is a rain fed dam at village Latambar (Karak district) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Both dams meet local irrigation needs. It may be recalled that due to the filling of mud and sand in the Baran Dam on the Kurram River, the outlets have also been closed and work is underway to restore them.

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Dam, Barrages and Canals of Balochistan

Gomal, Dasht, Zhob, Hub, Ketch and Hangul are main rivers of Balochistan.

Hub Dam

Hub Dam is a reservoir. It is located on the Hub River, 56 km from Karachi, on the border of Sindh and Balochistan. This dam is not only a reservoir, but also a recreational spot. A canal has taken out from this dam which is further divided into two parts, one canal supplies water to Lasbela district of Balochistan province, while the other supplies water to Karachi.

Mirani Dam

Mirani Dam is located in Kech District of Balochistan, 43 km west of Turbat. This dam is built on the site of Mirani Goram on the Dasht River, which irrigates thousands of acres land.

Dam, Rivers and Canals of Gilgit Baltistan

Gilgit Baltistan is the land of rivers, streams, springs and the world's largest glaciers. The Indus River first enters Gilgit-Baltistan. Shyok, Shigar, Gilgit, Astor,

Hunza and Haspar etc. are the major rivers of Gilgit Baltistan. Satpara Dam is very important in Gilgit Baltistan. To irrigate the fields, there is a system of canals and water channels which are connected to rivers and streams.

Production, Distribution of Major Crops, livestock and Fisheries in Pakistan

Major Crops of Pakistan

Wheat, sugarcane, rice, cotton and maize are our main crops. Pakistan's economy, exports and foreign exchange depend mostly on these crops.

1. Wheat

Wheat is most important food crop of Pakistan. It is cultivated in all the provinces and regions of the country. The annual production of wheat in Pakistan is about 31.4 million tons. Larger proportion of wheat is grown in Punjab and Sindh respectively. Multan, Khanewal, Sahiwal, Vehari, Faisalabad, Toba Tek Singh, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Bahawalpur and Dera Ghazi Khan in Punjab province, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Khairpur in Sindh province are important areas of wheat production. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Bannu, Charsadda and Mardan, while in Balochistan Province, Nasirabad, Khuzdar, Loralai and Kalat are important areas of wheat production in Pakistan.

2. Rice

Rice is the second most important food crop in Pakistan. It meets food requirements and an important source of foreign exchange. This year, rice production exceeded 9.9 million tons. In Pakistan larger portion of rice is grown in Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Sheikhupura, Sialkot, Narowal, Kasur, Lahore and Okara districts of Punjab province. In Sindh province, rice is grown in Sukkur, Larkana, Canal areas of Guddu and Kotri Barrage areas. In addition to Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar and Kurram Agency in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, rice is also grown in the Nasirabad area of Balochistan.

3. Cotton

Cotton production in Pakistan is estimated at 10.2 million bales in 2023-24. In Pakistan, cotton is grown in the irrigated areas of Punjab and Sindh. It is cultivated on a very small area in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. The central and south regions of Punjab province are famous for cotton crop. The districts of Hyderabad, Badin, Sukkur, Thatta, Nawabshah, Nowshero Feroze, Ghotki and Tharparkar in Sindh play an important role in cotton production. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, cotton is grown in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, while in Balochistan, cotton is grown in the canal irrigate cultivated areas of Jaffarabad, Nasirabad and Kalat divisions.

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4. Sugarcane

White sugar, jaggery (gur) and jaggery powder (shakkar) are produced from it. Sugarcane production in 2023-24 is 87.6 million tons. A part from irrigated areas of Punjab and Sindh Provinces, It is ultivated in Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Mardan and Charsadda in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. At present, the overall production of sugarcane is less than the demand which forces us to import sugar.

5. Maize

Maize is an important Kharif crop. It is used for food purposes and as fodder for animals. It is mostly cultivated in the foothills of Kohistan, the plains of Peshawar and Mardan. In Punjab, it is cultivated in Pakpattan, Sahiwal, Vehari, Faisalabad, Toba Tek Singh, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Bahawalpur, Dera Ghazi Khan and Okara areas.

Livestock

Sahiwal Breed Cow

Livestock sector in our agriculture plays a major role in the national economy. This is the sector that supports farmers, non-farmers, landowners and landless people in difficult times. This sector is especially popular in rural areas and is an important source of income for the rural people. Government is taking a number of steps to increase livestock, including import of breeder animals, mobile service, training of concerned persons, reduction in customs duty on livestock, dairy related imports and obtaining loans at low markup from banks for this sector.

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Poultry

Poultry

This is an important livestock support sector. There has been a lot of progress in this sector over the last few years. About 1.5 million people are employed in this sector. The growing popularity of chicken meat have helped control the prices of mutton and beef.

Fisheries

Fish Farm

The majority of people living on the shores of the sea or on the banks of the rivers are engaged in fishing. Aquaculture is an artificial way of breeding fish. Pakistan is earning a lot of foreign exchange from fish exports. In addition, farmers are now setting up fish farms to raise and sell fish on commercial

basis. In this way, they are making more profit than conventional agriculture. They areplaying an important role in increasing meat production in the country.

Fish is very important in the human food, as it is an important source of protein. Fisheries play a vital role in increasing Pakistan's national income and meeting the food shortages. This reduces the pressure on mutton, beef and poultry.

Importance of Industries, Their Location and Production of Cottage, Small and Large-scale Industries

Industrial development is closely linked to economic development, because economic development is not possible without industrial development. Industrial development is an economic and social process that not only improves our technical standards but also has a direct impact on our habits, lifestyle and environment. We can get the following benefits from industrial development:

1. Country becomes economically stable, increase in national and per capita income.
2. Agricultural sector develops and exports of the country increase.
3. Employment opportunities increase and the living standards of the people improve.
4. The country's foreign exchange reserves increase and the balance of payments improves.
5. Domestic and foreign investment increases and technical skills are developed.

Cottage Industry

Cottage industry refers to an industry that is run by household members with very little investment and cooperation and involves only human labour. If it is necessary to use the machine, it is done on a limited scale. The craftsman not only buys the raw materials required for this industry but also markets his own product. Some of the examples are sewing clothes in houses, making khes and daryan (mats), poultry and carpet weaving etc. Gold and silver work, wood work, pottery making, stone work, toy making, block printing and embroidery are also fall into the category of cottage industry.

Weaving of Khes

Block printing

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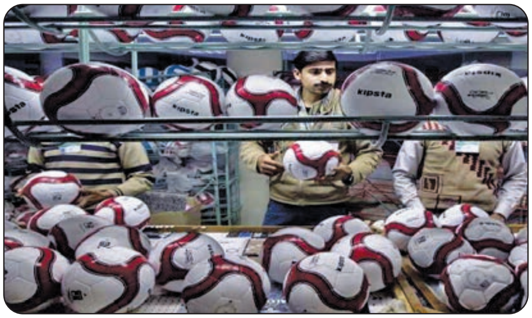
Small Industry

This refers to an industry that does not require heavy machinery. Small scale industries include poultry farming, dairy farming, fish farming, power looms, manufacturing of sports goods, flour machines and rice threshing machines.

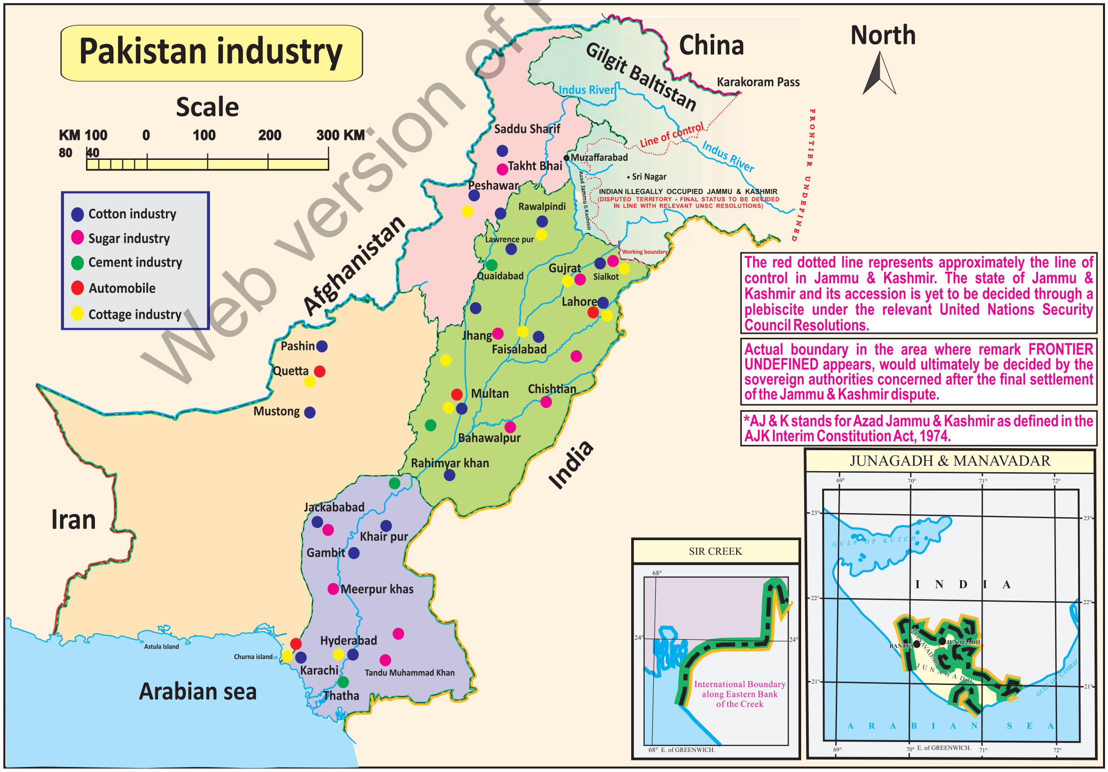


Manufacturing of sports equipment

Problems of the Small Industry

The key issues of this industry are as under:

1. People are less educated or illiterate, due to which they cannot use modern technology.
2. Lack of innovation and quality in goods as per the market demand.
3. Competition with large scale industry and difficulties in accessing markets.
4. Difficulties in accessing electricity, gas and other energy resources.
5. Difficulty in getting loan from bank and getting technical facilities from abroad.
6. Not being able to market the goods or products properly.



The Small Industries Corporation has been set up to address the problems of small and medium enterprises. It aims to remove the obstacles in obtaining loans and other problems of small and cottage industries. There is a need to encourage and raise the standard of small scale industry for the economic development of the country.

Large Scale Industries

Large scale manufacturing industries include textile, pharmaceutical, cement, cigarette, air conditioner, buses, cars, petroleum and related products manufacturing industry, automobile, fertilizer manufacturing industry, mobile phone, motorcycle manufacturing industry, television, sugar industry and cooking oil industry etc.

Textile is our largest industry and the backbone of our economy. The textile sector provides 46% of the manufacturing share and also employs 38% of the workforce. Government should pay special attention to large scale industry because it has less fluctuation than agriculture. In the past, industries have been facing difficulties due to shortage of electricity and gas and Corona (COVID-19), but now due to improvement in power supply, the process of rehabilitation of industries has started. Industries will gradually start operating at their full potential. This process will reduce unemployment and increase the country's economic growth.

The development of the defense industry plays an important role in strengthening the country's defense. This industry accelerates economic activity and thousands of people get jobs. Reducing imports of defense equipment saves foreign exchange and the country's foreign exchange increases. In this way, the exchange rate of the domestic currency improves.

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Sugar Factory

Cement Plant

Pakistan's defense industry is very old and important. It manufactures arms, ammunition and other defense equipment to meet national needs. It includes

Heavy Mechanical Complex Texla, Pakistan Ordnance Factories Wah Cantt and Heavy Industries Texla.

Importance, Production and Consumption of Different Sources of Energy in Pakistan

Energy serves as a key element for economic development. There are four types of energy resources:

1. Electricity 2. Gas 3. Mineral Oil 4. Coal

1. Electricity

Electricity is an important source of energy that meets industrial and domestic needs. Electricity generation (percentage) from different sources can be viewed in the following table:

Hydro electricity	31.67%
Thermal Power	45.88%
Nuclear Power	18.19%
Other Sources (Solar, wind power)	4.26%
Total	100%

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The government is trying hard to improve the electricity situation in Pakistan. The glory of the industry has started to recover again.

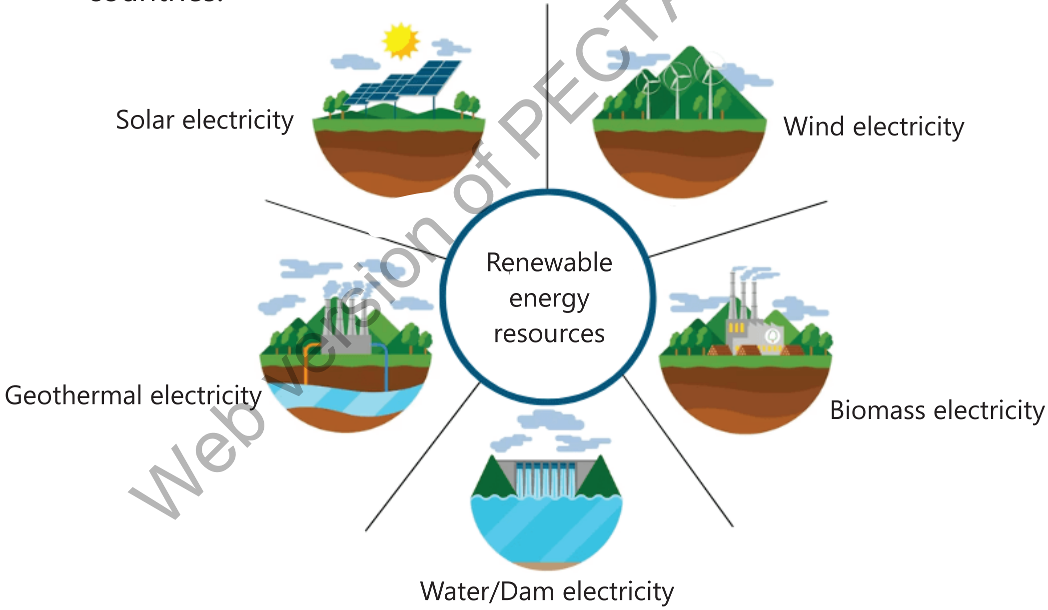
At present, the power sector is facing the following problems:

- Electricity is not being generated as per the production capacity of the installed power plants. Much of the generated electricity is being wasted due to outdated, faulty and old transmission systems.
- Hydro electricity is dependent on water which increases and decreases due to shortage of water in dams. As a result, dams are generating far less hydropower than their capacity due to severe water shortages. Expensive electricity is being produced due to the high cost of furnace oil.
- In the past decade due to heavy investment in the country, the number of industrial units increased significantly but power generation could not be increased in comparison.
- Over time, the use of electricity in society is increasing more rapidly, but in comparison, the production of electricity is not increasing at the same rate.

- Government buys electricity from Independent Power Producers IPP's, which is more expensive than hydropower. Government has to bear more costs. Government has given the importance to this issue, it has shown intention to negotiate with these Independent Power Producers IPP's, which would yield positive results.
- Line Losses, infrastructure defects and theft of electricity also cause a lot of power loss.

Suggestions to Solve Electricity Problem

- Along with hydropower, other sources especially coal should also be used to generate electricity, as we have about 185 billion tons of coal. According to some experts, up to 50,000 megawatts of electricity can be generated annually from these reserves. It can meet our industrial and domestic needs for the next many years. In addition, we can earn a lot of foreign exchange by exporting surplus electricity to neighbouring countries.



- Apart from coal, wind and solar energy are also being generated. Government is also fully active in generating electricity from these sources. In the current era, there is a need to increase the capacity of these sources of electricity.
- Electricity generation can also be increased by using biogas and biofuels. 5,000 megawatts of electricity can be generated by using urban and agricultural waste.

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- Electricity situation can be improved by banning air conditioners in offices at certain times.
- The use of all types of bulbs and tube lights for domestic and commercial should be banned and replaced with cheap energy savers and LED bulbs to save electricity.
- Electricity situation can be improved by strictly adhering to the schedule for weddings and other celebrations.
- Electricity loss can be reduced by launching "Save Electricity" campaign on electronic and print media.

2. Gas

Natural gas is a clean, environment friendly and efficient source of energy. The largest gas reserves in Pakistan were discovered in 1952 at Sui (Balochistan). However, gas reserves are discovered in the country from time to time. Gas reserves have been found in lower Sindh, in areas of Balochistan, Pothwar and Salt Range areas. Gas reserves found at Sui, Mari and Qadirpur are also very important.

According to an estimate, the average daily production of natural gas in Pakistan is more than four billion cubic feet. More than 1/3 of the country's energy needs are being met by this gas. Natural gas is a very cheap and clean source of energy which is the best alternative to coal and mineral oil. In addition to this, natural gas is used in processing fertilizer, recyclable plastics, rayon and many other industries. A larger proportion of gas is used for power generation and domestic burning, while more than one-third of gas is consumed in the fertilizer and other industries.

The government is forced to resort to load shedding due to the rapidly growing trend in gas demand. According to the Ministry of Petroleum, the demand for gas is constantly increasing. Shale gas reserves need to be made usable to reduce gas imports. At the same time, the public must be careful in their use of gas.

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Do you know?

Oil and Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL) was established in 1961 to explore for oil and gas in Pakistan.

3. Mineral oil

Mineral oil is a great source of energy. Lower Sindh, Salt Range, Pothwar and the foothills of Mount Suleiman are important areas for mineral oil production. Demand for mineral oil is decreasing Comparatively day by day. Pakistan's

annual consumption of mineral oil is about 20 million tons, of which 8 million tons are imported each year, while the rest is met by domestic production. So, oil has to be imported to cover the gap between supply and demand, on which a lot of foreign exchange has to be spent. Now it is necessary for Pakistan to increase production of "Ethanol" in addition to mineral oil. The main reason for the increase in demand for petroleum products is the generation of electricity from furnace oil, About 1/3 of the country's energy needs are met by mineral oil.

4. Coal

Globally, the prices of petrol and its products are on the rise tendency. This trend has forced the world to look for other sources of energy. Coal is one of them. About 1/3 of the world's energy needs are currently met by coal. Pakistan has vast reserves of coal, but very little it is being used. Many projects are currently underway to utilize the Thar coal reserves, but these projects need to be further expanded.

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International Trade of Pakistan (Imports and Exports) and its Impact on the Economy

The region in which Pakistan is located is very important for international trade. Pakistan is located at an important and strategic position in respect of sea, air and land routes of the world. China is located in its northeast and India in the east, which have a big share in future trade. In its north are Russia and the Central Asian states, while to the northwest is the Muslim world, which is rich in oil. Russia needs Pakistan for access to hot waters. Trade of the Muslim world with South Asia and Australia is possible only through Pakistan because Pakistan is in the middle of these countries. Easy access to China, Central Asia and the Middle East is possible only through Pakistan, as the port of Karachi is an important hub for business activities.

Do you know?

In the present era of development, no country can survive without international trade. Some products have to be imported from other countries and some things have to be sold to other countries, which are called imports and exports respectively.

Major Imports of Pakistan

Pakistan's major imports include petroleum products, machinery, electronics, medicines, cars, refrigerators, air conditioners, tea, cooking oil and powdered milk. About 30% of Pakistan's imports come from six countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. The main reason for the growing trend in Pakistan's imports is the

weakness of technology. Due to weak technology, we cannot make machinery, electronics and cars ourselves. We have to import these goods at the expense of valuable foreign exchange, which is a huge burden on the country's economy.

Major Exports of Pakistan

Pakistan's major exports include textile products, rice, vegetables, fruit, cement, surgery equipment, sports equipment, ready-made garments, leather products, jewelry and chemicals etc. Major portion of Pakistan's exports is directed to five countries. These include the United States, United Arab Emirates, Germany, United Kingdom, and Hong Kong.

In order to increase exports, there is an urgent need to not only find new markets, but also to improve the quality, packaging and grading of goods. Improve the energy situation to open closed industrial units. Manufacture better products by using high technology that can compete in the international market.

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Trade Deficit

If a country's exports are low and imports are high, that country will run a trade deficit. If this deficit increases every year, it will be of great concern for such a country. The majority of developing countries are in deficit, because they sell their goods cheaply and buy the necessities expensively. Pakistan is also one of the countries that suffer from trade imbalances. Our trade deficit is very high.

The main reasons for the widening trade deficit are:

- Excessive decline in exports compared to domestic imports.
- Export prices lower than import prices.
- The depreciation of the national currency against the US dollar.

Measures to Reduce Trade Deficit

The following steps need to be taken to reduce the trade deficit:

- Reducing imports and keeping the Pakistani rupee stable.
- Increasing exports and export manufactured goods instead of raw materials.
- Explore new markets, and focus on better quality, grading, packing and supply of products.
- Supply of energy continuously on low prices.
- Efforts to increase the volume of trade, and export non-traditional goods.

Importance of Sea Ports and Dry Ports of Pakistan

Sea Ports of Pakistan

Pakistan's three ports include Karachi, Port Qasim and Gwadar are important.

The importance of Pakistan's ports and dry ports is described below:

1. Pakistan has become a hub at the international level from a trade point of view, as these ports are very important for trade activities.
2. Equipment that is difficult to export and import from other sources has become easier due to ports.
3. Ports play an important role in increasing trade activities.
4. Ports are a source of increase in the country's foreign exchange reserves.
5. Ports increase employment opportunities.
6. Ports increase trade links with the outside world.
7. Ports are a source of increase in national finances
8. Ports increase investment opportunities.

Karachi Port

It is the most important and oldest port in Pakistan which has been established for more than one hundred and fifty years ago. In 1852, the Karachi Municipality formally founded it. Initially its scope was limited, which increased over time. Karachi Port is considered one of the most important ports in the world with loading and unloading modern facilities. Modern international container terminals have also been built, equipped with giant container cranes. Government intends to expand it further.

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Muhammad Bin Qasim Port

It is the second largest port in Pakistan which was built near Pakistan Steel Mills, to facilitate the needs of Steel Mills. Special terminals for iron ore and coal have been constructed at Bin Qasim port for the purpose of Steel Mills. Iron ore and coal imported from abroad for Steel Mills are unloaded here.

The Bin Qasim port meets 40% of the country's shipping needs. Container and Oil Terminal as well as many other facilities are available here.

Gwadar Port

Gwadar Port is a deep-sea port on the Arabian Sea in the city of Gwadar, Balochistan. The port is an easy sea route for east and central Asian states.

Trade of fertilizer, wheat and coal and other commodities has started through this port. It is hoped that the completion of the projects under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in the near future will make the port of Gwadar a global hub. It will improve Pakistan's economic situation.

Gwadar Port

Do you know?

The Gwadar port area was purchased by Pakistan from Oman in 1958 for 300,000 dollars.

Dry Ports of Pakistan

In addition to the seaports, many dry ports have also been set up in Pakistan. Dry Ports are functioning at Lahore, Karachi, Sialkot, Peshawar, Multan, Swat, Sambarial, Faisalabad and Quetta.

Multan Dry Port

These dry ports increase employment. Dry ports help in reducing pressure on the ports. Delivery and transportation of goods becomes easy through dry ports. Transportation costs decrease and business activity increases.

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EXERCISE

1. Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option:

(i) Islam Barrage has been constructed on:
(a) Indus River (b) River Chenab
(c) River Ravi (d) River Sutlej

(ii) Karachi was given the rank of Municipality:
(a) In 1832 (b) In 1842 (c) In 1852 (d) In 1862

(iii) Initiated in 1960s to accelerate the pace of economic growth:
(a) Second Five Year Plan (b) Third Five Year Plan
(c) Fourth Five Year Plan (d) Fifth Five Year Plan

(iv) Vast salt deposits are found in:
(a) Kharan (b) Saindak (c) Salt Range (d) Margall hills

(v) Which of these is efficient and modern method of watering;
(a) Irrigation from conventional channels
(b) Irrigation from lined up channels (Pakka Khala)
(c) Sowing crop on ridge
(d) Irrigation from sprinkler and drip

2. Write short answers:

(i) Define economic development.
(ii) What is the main reason for the decrease of foreign investment in Pakistan?
(iii) What is meant by labour force? Who are included in labour force?
(iv) What is meant by defense industry?
(v) Write names of five link canals in Pakistan?
(vi) What is meant by Gross National Product (GDP)?

(vii) Which dams were built in Pakistan under the Indus Basin Treaty?
(viii) Where are the major deposits of chromite found in Pakistan?
(ix) State the uses of edible salt.
(x) What do you know about Mirani Dam?
(xi) What is meant by trade deficit?
(xii) Explain two of the government measures taken to increase agricultural production.
(xiii) Write the advantages of Flood canals.
(xiv) Explain the use of Karez.
(xv) Where and on which river is Warsak Dam built?
(xvi) Define cottage industry.
(xvii) Which organization has been established for oil and gas exploration in Pakistan?

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

(i) State the important minerals of Pakistan.
(ii) Discuss the problems faced by domestic agriculture and their solutions.
(iii) Examine the main reasons for the increase in Pakistan's trade deficit and describe measures to reduce it.
(iv) How can poverty be reduced by promoting small scale industry in Pakistan?
(v) Make suggestions for increasing energy resources.

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Activity

(i) Write a paragraph on the importance of dams with the help of your teacher.
(ii) Go to a grocery store in your nearest market and make a list of 10 domestic and 10 foreign products and show the list to the students in your class.
(iii) Write a paragraph on the importance of dams with the help of your teacher.

Instruction for Teachers

(i) Arrange a study tour to some nearby industrial unit and show students the production process.
(ii) Aware the students of importance and benefits of energy sources in Pakistan.

Chapter 8 Women Empowerment

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- Describe briefly the history of women's rights in Islam in the light of Qur'an and Sunnah.
- Describe the women's role in Pakistan Movement.
- Discuss women's contributions in National Development from 1947 till now.
- Define Violence and Violence against Women and its impact upon Pakistani society with reference to Constitutional provisions.
- Discuss Government's efforts to address the issue of Violence against Women in Pakistan.
- Describe Government's efforts regarding women's protection and their empowerment.

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Women's Rights in Islam in the light of Qur'an and Sunnah:

Islam is a religion of nature. According to its teachings, all human beings are equal in terms of basic rights. All human beings are descendants of Hazrat Adam علیہ السلام. In this sense, Islam does not discriminate between men and women on the basis of gender. Almighty Allah considers them both as His creatures. The Qur'an and the Hadith contain a large number of commands that determine the position, importance and rights of the women in Islam. So, Almighty Allah says:

(ترجمہ) اے لوگو! اپنے ربّ (کی نافرمانی) سے ڈرو جس نے تمھیں ایک جان (آدم علیہ السّلام) سے پیدا فرمایا اور اُسی سے اُس کی زوجہ (حوا علیھا السّلام) کو پیدا فرمایا اور پھیلا دیے (زمین پر) اُن دونوں سے بہت سے مرد اور عورتیں۔ (سورۃ النساء، آیت نمبر: 1)

Woman is a word that refers to human beings with respect and honour and whose existence has added colour in the universe. All religions, including Islam, condemn all forms of violence against women. Islam has entrusted women with important responsibilities in all walks of life, including government, politics, leadership, management and counselling. Most women suffer from violence due to the perception that they are inferior to men. But, the following Ayats of the Holy Qur'an highlight the fact that Almighty Allah considers the status of men and women to be equal as human beings.

- (اللہ نے فرمایا) بے شک میں ضائع کرنے والا نہیں ہوں تم میں سے کسی بھی عمل کرنے والے کے عمل کو خواہ وہ مرد ہو یا عورت تم ایک دوسرے (کی جنس) سے ہو۔ (سورۃ آل عمران، آیت نمبر: 195)
- جو شخص بھی نیک عمل کرے (خواہ) مرد ہو یا عورت اور وہ مومن ہو تو ضرور ہم اسے زندہ رکھیں گے پاکیزہ زندگی کے ساتھ اور ضرور اُنھیں ان کا اجر عطا فرمائیں گے ان کے بہترین اعمال کے مطابق جو وہ کیا کرتے تھے۔ (سورۃ النحل، آیت نمبر: 97)

In Arab society, in the age of ignorance before the advent of Islam, girls were buried alive at their birth. Islam made the girl a blessing and a symbol of peace for the home. When the era of Islam dawned, the woman was saved from the darkness of oppression. Islam rescued women from humiliation and treated them with dignity and honour. The dark age ritual of female infanticide came to an end. It is Islam that gave women the rights equal to men and strengthened the status of the woman.

Islam gave women equal rights, protection of dignity, share in inheritance, Haq-Mahr (Bride wealth), right to get Khula (divorce), right to education and training, right to keep children in case of separation, right to vote and right to counsel etc. Even if a woman has a source of income, Islam has not asked her to support her children. This responsibility rests with the father. As mother, sister, daughter and wife, Islam has given the right of inheritance to a woman in every relationship.

Men and women are equal in action and reward in Islam, as it is made clear in the Holy Qur'an:

(ترجمہ) مردوں کے لیے اُس میں سے حصّہ ہے جو انھوں نے کمایا اور عورتوں کے لیے اُس میں سے حصّہ ہے جو انھوں نے کمایا اور اللہ سے اُس کا فضل مانگتے رہو بے شک اللہ ہر چیز کو خوب جاننے والا ہے۔ (سورۃ النساء، آیت نمبر: 32)

Almighty Allah said,

(ترجمہ) اور جو نیک اعمال کرے گا (خواہ) وہ مرد ہو یا عورت بشرطیکہ وہ مومن ہو تو وہی لوگ جنّت میں داخل ہوں گے اور اُن پر ایک تل کے برابر ظلم نہیں کیا جائے گا۔ (سورۃ النساء، آیت نمبر: 124)

Apart from the Holy Qur'an, several Hadiths also mention about the rights and duties of women and their importance in society.

In a Hadith, the Last Rsool خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said:

”جس نے دو لڑکیوں کی کفالت کی تو میں اور وہ جنّت میں اس طرح داخل ہوں گے، جس طرح میری یہ دو انگلیاں آپس میں قریب ہیں۔“

(سنن ترمذی، حدیث نمبر: 1913)

Hazrat Muhammad خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, said in a hadith:" ”عورتوں کے معاملے میں اللہ سے ڈرو۔“

Hazrat Muhammad خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّن صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said:

”تم میں سے کسی کے پاس تین لڑکیاں یا تین بہنیں ہوں اور وہ ان کے ساتھ اچھا سلوک کرے تو جنّت میں ضرور داخل ہوگا۔“

(سنن ترمذی، حدیث نمبر: 1911)

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Hazrat Muhammad خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم , further said:

”دین آسان ہے، لوگوں کے لیے آسانی پیدا کرو، لوگوں کو مشکلات میں مت ڈالو۔“ (صحیح بخاری)

Islam is a religion that has not only dignified woman but has also provided her the protection in the form of modesty and privacy (چادر اور چار دیواری).

The incident of Hazrat Hajra علیہا السلام is a prominent example depicting the status of women in front of Almighty Allah. Her act of running between Mount Safa and Mount Marwa to ask for Almighty Allah's help to provide food and water for her baby Hazrat Ismail علیہ السلام pleased Almighty Allah so much that He immortalized this act by declaring running between Mount Safa and Marwa as one of the essential components of Hajj. All Muslim men and women are required to perform this act in order to complete their Hajj.

Hazrat Khadija رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا the first wife of Hazrat Muhammad خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم, was a wealthy lady in the Arabian Peninsula. She رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا was the owner of a trade centre in Makkah and handled the business herself. Her merchandise was exported to far-away markets like Syria.The success of Hazrat Khadija's رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا business can be seen from the fact that when the Quraysh's رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا trade caravans gathered to embark upon their journey to Syria, Hazrat Khadija's رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا caravan used to equal the caravans of all other traders of the Quraysh combined.

After the bestowal of Nabuwwat (Prophethood), the Holy Rasool Hazrat Muhammad خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّم highlighted that the most important component of struggle for social reforms is the provision of basic rights to the distressed and oppressed classes of the world and Arabia particularly the women, servants and orphans.

Hazrat Fatima رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا , Hazrat Aisha رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا ,and Hazrat Zainab رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا are the examples of those very renowned women who remained steadfast during times of distress and guided Muslim women through difficult times. We can conclude that, to Almighty Allah, men and women are equal as human beings both in this world and in the life hereafter. They will be rewarded or punished in the life hereafter in accordance with their deeds performed in this world.

Women's Role in Pakistan Movement

There were numerous great women including Madar-e-Millat Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah, Begum Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar, Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain, Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz, Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan, Begum G.A Khan, Begum Prof. Sardar Haider Jafar, Begum Geeti Ara, Begum Hamdam Kamal-ud-Din, Begum Farrukh Hussain, Begum Zareen Sarfraz, Begum Shaista Ikramullah, Fatima Begum, Begum Waqar-un Nisa Noon and Lady Nusrat Haroon and others

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who created awareness for the achievement of independence among Muslim women of the subcontinent and organized them for playing active role in the struggle for establishment of Pakistan.

Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah, the sister of the Quaid-e-Azam(رحمۃاللہ علیہ)remained side by side with her brother, Quaid-e-Azam (رحمۃاللہ علیہ) in the struggle for Pakistan and played an important role in creating awareness in Muslim women. She was an active member of the All India Muslim League.

Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain participated in the campaign to make Muslim women members of the Muslim League after the formation of the Muslim League Women Wing. In March 1940, she also hosted the spouses of political leaders and women delegates participating in Muslim League session and was elected Joint Secretary of the Punjab Muslim League Women Wing.

Fatima Sughra, who hoisted the Muslim League flag on the Civil Secretariat, was an active member of the Pakistan Movement. She was only 14 years old at that time. She was detained but this brave girl did not give up and kept mobilizing the Muslim women.

Begum Shaista Ikramullah was the organizer of the Muslim Girls Federation. At that time organizing of young girls was not an easy task but at this difficult stage she remained steadfast and played a vital role in organizing the girl students across India.

Begum Raa'na Liaqat Ali, the first lady of Pakistan, was the Begum of Pakistan's first Prime Minister Liaqat Ali Khan. She worked for the rehabilitation of refugees after the establishment of Pakistan. She was the first woman governor of Sindh. She founded a women's organization namely All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA). She also served as Pakistan's ambassador to the Netherlands (Holland) and Italy.

A leader of Pakistan Movement, Begum Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar participated in the Khilafat Movement with her mother in law, “Bi Amma”. She created political awareness not only in women but also in men.

Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz was the wife of Allama Iqbal's رحمۃاللہ علیہ close friend Barrister Shah Nawaz. In 1930, she went to London to attend the Round Table Conference. She represented women at the second and third round table conferences as well. She became a member of the All India Muslim League Women's Committee to raise political awareness among the Muslim women. She participated in the historic session of the Muslim League in Lahore in 1940. Lady Nusrat Haroon also participated whole heartedly in the Khilafat Movement. In 1925, she founded an association called “Islah-ul-Khawateen”, in Karachi, which had the honour of being the first association of Muslim women in Karachi. In

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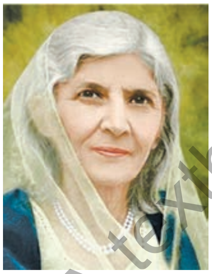
short, women played a vital role in Pakistan Movement despite many obstacles.

Women's Contribution in National Development from 1947 till Now

According to the 2023 census, almost half of Pakistan's population consists of women. Women play an important role in the development of any nation. In every field of life in Pakistan, they are raising the flags of their abilities and performance. Women of Pakistan are playing their active role for the construction, development and social welfare of their country. Women are playing prominent roles in almost all major fields in Pakistan such as politics, health, education, sports, military and media and are proving that they can play an important role in the development of the country and the nation. These brave women are high examples of achievements and new dimensions.


Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah

Begum Nusrat Bhutto

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto

Mohtarma Kulsoom Nawaz

Dr. Fahmida Mirza

Mohtarma Maryam Nawaz Sharif

Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah (1893-1967) accompanied Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ step by step in the struggle of Pakistan Movement and played an important role in the awareness of Muslim women. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah was the Leader of the Opposition from 1960 to 1967 during President Ayub Khan's regime.

When former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was hanged in 1979, the former first lady of Pakistan, Begum Nusrat Bhutto (1929-2011) emerged as a prominent figure in PakIstani politics during the dictatorship. She remained chairperson of Pakistan People's Party from 1979 to 1983.

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto (1953-2007) was the Prime Minister of Pakistan twice. She was the first woman Prime Minister of the Muslim world. Mohtarma Kulsoom Nawaz (1948-2018) was a brave woman who played an important role in the restoration of democracy during the period of dictatorship from 1999 to 2008. Dr. Fahmida Mirza (1956) is the first woman of Pakistan who was the Speaker of

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the National Assembly from 2008 to 2013.

Ms. Maryam Nawaz Sharif (1973) is the first woman Chief Minister of Punjab. She took oath as Chief Minister of Punjab in 2024. Her government in Punjab has launched several new projects and programmes in various sectors like health, education, energy, agriculture and infrastructure etc.

Mohtarma Bilquis Edhi

In the social sector, Ms. Bilquis Edhi (1947-2022) has been engaged in improving the lives of millions of Pakistanis for decades. Bilquis Edhi spent her entire life in the service of the most backward, depressed and helpless people of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan awarded Bilquis Edhi with Medal of Distinction (تمغۂ امتیاز) in recognition of her services.

Justice Aalia Neelum

Mohtarma Nigar Johar Khan

Shamshad Akhtar

Women are also playing their full role in banks and important institutions of the country. Shamshad Akhtar (1954) has been the Governor of State Bank of Pakistan from 2006 to 2009. She also served as the Finance Minister of Pakistan from 2023 to 2024.

Mohtarma Nigar Johar Khan (1965) is the first woman to hold the rank of Lieutenant General in the Pakistan Army. She belonged to Pakistan Army Medical Corps. She served in the Pakistan Army from 1985 to 2022. In recognition of her meritorious services, she was awarded Hilal-e-Imtiaz (Military) and Tamgha-e-Imtiaz (Military).

Our women are also performing the duties as judges and lawyers in the courts. A prominent example of this is Ms. Justice Alia Neelam (1966) who became the first female Chief Justice of Lahore High Court in 2024.

Samina Baig (1990) is the first woman to climb the world's highest peaks, Mount Everest and K-2 . She has set the highest example of determination by climbing the seven highest peaks of the seven continents of the world.

Arfa Kareem

Samina Beig

Arfa Kareem (1995-2012), a daughter of Pakistan, obtained a Certificate of Advanced Competence in Computer Technology at the age of just 9. The Government of Pakistan awarded her the Presidential Medal for Pride of Performance (صدارتی تمغہ برائے حسنِ کارکردگی).

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Definition of Violence and Violence against Women

Violence, according to the World Health Organization, is defined as "the intentional use of physical force or power which either results in some injury, death, psychological harm or deprivation."Violence against Women (VAW) is a form of gender based violence. It has adverse effects on women's physical, mental and reproductive health.

According to the United Nations, violence against women (VAW) is any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm. Thus the woman is deprived of the blessing of freedom by threats and coercion in her public and personal life.

Impact of Violence upon Pakistani Society with Reference to Constitutional Provisions

Like other parts of the world, women in Pakistan are also exposed to violence. They are exposed to various forms of violence like murder, molestation, acid attacks, domestic violence and dowry-related violence by in-laws in case a woman does not bring dowry as per their satisfaction. Violence occurs not just in physical form, but also in other forms like emotional and financial abuse.

The present Constitution of Pakistan does not allow women to be the victims of violence in any case. Violence has devastating effects on society. Society may suffer from anxiety and unrest. In society, the rights of individuals may be taken away. People may suffer from inequality and insecurity due to growing violence in society.

Common Perception about Violence against Women

The following may be the causes of the violence:

1. Society has generally accepted this as a common practice.
2. Non-enforcement of punishment against the offenders.
3. Inequality and disparity in society.
4. Moreover, women are not aware of the rights given to them in Islam.

Government's Efforts to address the Issue of Violence Against Women in Pakistan

The state of Pakistan came into being for the implementation of the principles of Islam. Here a number of laws have been enacted in the light of the Qur'an and the Sunnah to protect the women against violence and for their basic rights. Some of the Family Laws of 1961, which are in accordance with the Qur'an and the Sunnah, have secured women's rights. The Assembly and the Senate have also

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passed an amended bill on the oppression of women and their rights. The following steps have been taken by the Government to eliminate violence against women in Pakistan:

Punjab Marriage Restraint Act 2015

Child marriage is a common custom in Pakistan. In Punjab, the legal age for marriage is minimum 16 years for girls, and minimum18 years for boys. In 2015, the Provincial Assembly of Punjab passed the Punjab Marriage Restraint Amendment Act, whereby the parents, Nikkah Registrar or Union Council officials who are involved in marrying of girls before they turn 16 and boys before they are 18 years old will be punished with imprisonment and heavy fines.

Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act 2016

To provide protection to women, the Punjab Government passed the Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act on 24th February 2016. It provides justice, protection and relief to all women who have been subjected to violence.The act provides justice to female survivors of violence by protecting them from crimes such as abetment of an offence, domestic abuse, emotional and psychological abuse, economic abuse, stalking and cyber crimes etc.

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Government's Efforts Regarding Women's Protection and Women's Empowerment

Many women in Pakistan do not seek relief and justice against violence due to lack of social support against injustice. Keeping this in view, the Punjab government has established Violence Against Women Centers (VAWCs) at the district level across the province. These Centers remain open from dawn to dusk and have all-female staff. The government has taken the following steps for the protection and empowerment of women:-

1. Female survivors of violence have the facility to access the police through Violence Against Women Centres established at district level.
2. The female survivors of violence will be provided medical, legal and psychological help, if needed and a place to stay in the Shelter Home as well.
3. If they face any difficulty at a centre, they can approach the protection teams, headed by women district protection officers (District Women Protection Officer-DWPO).
4. Only women are the part of DWPC have the power to enter any place to rescue the victim of violence when asked.
5. Toll-free numbers have been provided where women can call for assistance or for information via phone in case they cannot come to the center. This is in

addition to the already existing toll-free number (1043) where any complaints related to violence against women can be reported. Any woman can call the helpline from her mobile or land line number. Helpline operators can provide information regarding registration of complaints, contact Information of Women Protection Officers (who will be present in all districts of Punjab), local police stations, and other district government offices. Punjab Police can also be contacted by sending a short message (SMS) to 8787.

According to the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, all human beings have the right to live a free life so that they can become free and equal citizens in the society.

Do you know?

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations in 1948 talked about the equal rights of men and women. In 1979, the United Nations General Assembly approved the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

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EXERCISE

1. Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (√) on the correct option:

(i) In Arab society, before the advent of Islam, in the age of ignorance, girl was:

(a) Burnt (b) Vani (given in marriage)

(c) buried alive (d) respected

(ii) Islam is a religion of nature in which according to its teachings:

(a) All women are equal (b) All men are equal

(c) All children are equal (d) All human beings are equal

(iii) Remained side by side with Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ in the struggle of Pakistan:

(a) Begum Farrukh Hussain

(b) Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah

(c) Begum Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar

(d) Lady Nusrat Haroon

(iv) Famous for her civil services:

(a) Mohtarma Bilquis Edhi (b) Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto

(c) Samina Baig (d) Dr. Nafees Sadiq

(v) The legal age of marriage of girls in Punjab is minimum:

(a) 14 years (b) 16 years (c) 18 years (d) 20 years

(vi) Women can complain against violence at number:

(a) 1016 (b) 1030 (c) 1043 (d) 1085

(vii) The Punjab Government passed the "Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act" on:

(a) January 24, 2010 (b) February 16, 2015

(b) February 24, 2016 (c) September 15, 2017

2. Write short answers:

(i) Describe the rights of women in the light of an Ayah of the Holy Qur'an.

(ii) Describe the rights of women in the light of one Hadith of the beloved Rasool خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْن صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ

(iii) Write the names of the three women who participated in the Pakistan Movement.

(iv) On what numbers can you make complaints about violence against women?

(v) Lt. General Nigar Johar Khan belonged to which corps?

(vi) Who is the first woman Chief Minister of Punjab?

(vii) Arfa Karim was specialized in which field?

(viii) What is meant by violence against women?

(ix) What is the legal age of marriage for a boy and a girl in Punjab?

(x) What do you know about Mohtarma Kulsoom Nawaz?

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

(i) Explain the rights of women in Islam in the light of the Qur'an and Sunnah.

(ii) Discuss the role of women in the Pakistan Movement.

(iii) Discuss the role of women in the development of Pakistan.

(iv) Highlight Government's efforts to eliminate violence against women in Pakistan.

Activity

- Students discuss the topic "Protection of Women against Violence" of prevention of violence against women in group form.

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EXAM PAPER PAKISTAN STUDIES (COMPULSARY) FOR CLASS 10

ESSENTIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAPER SETTERS

The paper of Pakistan Studies for class 10 will consist of 100 marks for which the students will be given three hours. It will be made up of the following details.

Objective part:	Multiple Choice Questions	Total marks: 20
Subjective part-1:	Short Answer Questions	Total marks: 50
Subjective part-2:	Detailed Answer Questions	Total marks: 30

OBJECTIVE PART Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) Total Marks: 20

For multiple Choice Questions, Full Book Text will be considered. The division is given below:

Two Multiple Choice Questions should be given from the each of the chapters 1,4,6,7,8 whereas Three Multiple Choice Questions from chapter 2,3 and four Multiple Choice Questions from chapter 5 should be made.

SUBJECTIVE PART-1 Short Answer Questions Total Marks: 50

Q. 2:	(chapter 1,2,4)	Four questions should be asked from each chapter.	Total marks:16
Q. 3:	(chapter 3,6,7)	Four questions should be asked from each chapter.	Total marks:16
Q. 4:	(chapter 5,8)	Eight questions from chapter 5 and 5 questions from chapter 8 should be asked.	Total marks:18

EXPLAINATION

- Twenty (20) Multiple Choice Questions will be given and to solve all the MCQs is compulsory. Each question will carry one mark.
- Question 2: Twelve (12) short answer questions will be given, out of which eight (8) question will have to be done. Each question will carry two marks.
- Question 3: Twelve (12) short answer questions will be given, out of which eight (8) question will have to be done. Each question will carry two marks.
- Question 4: Thirteen (13) short answer questions will be given, out of which nine (9) questions will have to be done. Each question will carry two marks.

SUBJECTIVE PART-II Detailed Answer Questions Total Marks:30

- Three questions should be asked in detail from chapter 1,4 and 7.
- Two questions should be asked in detail from chapter 5,6 and 8. **Total marks:100**

Three questions will have to be done from these detailed questions.

Q. 5: ....Q. 6: ....

Q. 7: ....Q. 8: ....

Q. 9: .... This section comprises 30 marks

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MODEL PAPER PAKISTAN STUDIES (COMPULASORY) GRADE 10

Time: 3 hours **Total marks: 100**

OBJECTIVE PART

Q.1. Four possible answers A, B, C and D to each question are given. The choice which you think is correct, fill that circle in front of that question with Marker or Pen ink in the answer book. (1 x 20)

(i) K-2 Mountain is located in:

(a) Himalayas (b) Koh-e-Karakoram
(c) Koh-e-Sufaid (d) Koh-e-Hindukush

(ii) In Lahore resolution 1940, presidential address was given by:

(a) Molana Zafar Ali Khan (b) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃاللہ علیہ
(c) Liaqat Ali Khan (d) Sher-e-Bangal, Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq

(iii) The Ideology of Pakistan is based on:

(a) Collective System (b) Two-Nation Theory
(c) Progressivism (d) Islamic Ideology of life

(iv) Bangladesh was established in:

(a) 1970 (b) 1971
(c) 1972 (d) 1973

(v) Cripps Mission arrived in India in:

(a) 1940 (b) 1942
(c) 1944 (d) 1946

(vi) Established in 1906:

(a) Congress (b) All India Muslim League
(c) Hamayat-e-Islam (d) Majlas-e-Ahrar

(vii) Pakistan conducted nuclear tests in:

(a) 1996 (b) 1997
(c) 1998 (d) 1999

(viii) Head office of Prime Minister during the period 1985-88:

(a) Muhammad Khan Junejo (b) Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif
(c) Mir Zaffarullah Jamali (d) Shaukat Aziz

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(ix) World Trade Centre incident (9/11) happened:

(a) In 2001 (b) In 2003
(c) In 2005 (d) In 2007

(x) United Nations came into being on:

(a) October 24, 1944 (b) April 14, 1945
(c) October 24, 1945 (d) November 24, 1946

(xi) First country to recognize Pakistan was:

(a) Iran (b) China
(c) Afghanistan (d) America

(xii) The total area of Pakistan is:

(a) 670570 Square Kilometre (b) 796096 Square Kilometre
(c) 755096 Square Kilometre (d) 79065 Square Kilometre

(xiii) The height of Nanga Parbat is:

(a) 6790 metres (b) 7690 metres
(c) 8126 metres (d) 8792 metres

(xiv) Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan; it is famous for:

(a) Agriculture (b) Mining
(c) Industry (d) Rearing

(xv) Islam Barrage has been constructed on:

(a) Indus River (b) River Chenab
(c) River Ravi (d) River Sutlej

(xvi) Karachi was given the rank of Municipality:

(a) In 1832 (b) In 1842
(c) In 1852 (d) In 1862

(xvii) Famous poet of Pashto is:

(a) Khawaja Ghulam Farid رحمۃاللہعلیہ (b) Ghulam Ahmad Mahjoor
(c) Khushaal Khan Khattak (d) Baba Bulhe Shah رحمۃاللہعلیہ

(xviii) The facts and figures of observing population is called:

(a) Migration (b) Mutation
(c) Consolidation (d) Census

(xix) Remained side by side with Pakistan: Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃاللہعلیہ the struggle of

(a) Begum Farrukh Hussain (b) Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah
(c) Begum Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar (d) Lady Nusrat Haroon

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(xx) The legal age of marriage of girls in Punjab is minimum:

(a)	14 years	(b)	16 years
(c)	18 years	(d)	20 years

SUBJECTIVE PART-1

Q. 2. Write short answers to any eight (8) questions. (2×8)

(i) What is meant by Two-Nation Theory?
(ii) Define "Aqeeda-e-Risalat."
(iii) When and who released the famous pamphlet entitled "Now or Never"?
(iv) What was the purpose of establishing the East India Company?
(v) Write the main objective of Aligarh Movement.
(vi) What was the cause of Migration Movement?
(vii) State two features of the 1956 Constitution.
(viii) What was the most important decision of Radcliffe Award?
(ix) State importance of Gwadar port in three lines.
(x) What is meant by foreign policy?
(xi) What is Palestine problem?
(xii) Why are the land and sea routes of Pakistan important?

Q. 3. Write short answers to any eight (8) questions. (2×8)

(i) What is meant by Youm-e-Takbeer?
(ii) What is the significance of Motorway?
(iii) What is meant by Bicameral Legislature?
(iv) What is meant by Commonwealth Organization?
(v) Define economic development.
(vi) What is meant by labour force?
(vii) What is meant by defense industry?
(viii) Write names of two link canals.
(ix) What is gender discrimination?
(x) Enlist four problems of education in Pakistan.
(xi) Write names of two Punjabi poets.

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(xii) How balance can be created between population and resources?

Q. 4 Write short answers to any nine (9) questions. (2×9)

(i) Define the term "location".

(ii) Name the four natural regions of Pakistan.

(iii) Define water logging and salinity.

(iv) State two benefits of forests.

(v) Name any four glaciers located in Pakistan.

(vi) Indicate any two ways of saving water from pollution.

(vii) Name the two types of canals in Pakistan.

(viii) Write down two disadvantages of deforestation.

(ix) Describe the rights of women in the light of an Ayah of the Holy Qur'an.

(x) Write the names of the two women who participated in the Pakistan Movement.

(xi) What is meant by violence against women?

(xii) Describe the rights of women in the light of one Hadith of the beloved Rasool خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

(xiii) Arfa Karim was specialized in which field?

SUBJECTIVE PART-II

Note: Write answers of any three of the following questions in detail. (3×10)

Q.5. Explain in detail the elements of Pakistan ideology.

Q.6. Examine the initial difficulties faced after the creation of Pakistan.

Q.7. Write a note on water resources of Pakistan in detail.

Q.8. Describe the mountainous regions of Pakistan.

Q.9. Write a note on salient features of Pakistani society and culture.

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